The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1932

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Devils Busy in Our Pacific "Paradise"

HORROR PILES ON HORROR and shock follows shock as the cables sizzle with details of the revolting tragedy in "the Paradise of the Pacific"—Honolulu.

Savage, even fiendish, is the many-sided drama enacted against the background of Honolulu's tranquil loveliness, beginning with a gang's criminal attack upon a young, socially prominent American woman, and reaching its climax when her mother and husband, both with distinguished connections, are seized by police and accused of a bathtub murder for revenge.

Garden spot of the world, Mekka of tourists, unattainable land of dreams to a legion of the hopeless, Honolulu now gains a new, but darker, fame as the American press prints thousands of columns and roaring head-lines about the tragedy and the conditions from which it sprang.

The lid was blown off Honolulu's simmering scandal when the gang victim's mother and her husband, a Navy lieutenant, were caught driving along a road with the sheeted corpse of one of the accused men in their car. An avalanche of words broke loose. Charges are hurled that many women have been attacked, that Honolulu is unsafe for white women, that island authority has broken down, that the police are incompetent, and hoodlums run wild. And to all the charges hot denials are made. These developments quickly followed the killing, we read:

International

In the Honolulu Tragedy

Lieut. Thomas H. Massie and his wife, the former Thalia Fortescue, pictured at their wedding in 1927. Mrs. Massie was the victim of a Honolulu gang attack and her husband is accused of murdering one of its members.

Honolulu was in a state of semimartial law as race outbreaks were feared.

The United States Senate, after an uproar, directed Attorney-General Mitchell to investigate conditions in the island.

The Navy Department ordered the fleet not to visit Honolulu during February maneuvers.

President Hoover and the Cabinet conferred on the situation.

An extra session of the island Legislature was urged to remedy police conditions.

ALL this was precipitated by the mere fact that Mrs. Thomas H. Massie, twenty, wife of a Navy lieutenant, became bored at a café party, last September 12, and decided to take a walk, alone.

A short distance from the café, as the story is recounted by Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District, she was seized by two men and carried to an automobile in which were three others.

The car drove on to a lonely section and turned off among the trees. There Mrs. Massie was attacked by each of the men. When they released her she made her way back to the road and was taken home by a motorist. From the beating inflicted she suffered two fractures of the jaw, her nose was swollen and bleeding, and she was bruised from head to foot. As a result of the attack she had to undergo an operation.

OF the five men arrested, the next day, Mrs. Massie identified four as her assailants, Admiral Stirling tells us. Those held were Horace Ida and David Takai, Japanese; Benny Ahakuelo and Joseph Kahahawai, Hawaiians, and Henry Chang, Chinese. The men are American citizens but of the extraction indicated. Chang, Ahakuelo and Kahahawai have criminal records, we read.

After the men had been indicted, William H. Heen, territorial Senator, and William B. Pittman, brother of Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, were announced as counsel for four of the defendants, and Admiral Stirling adds:

"It is understood that these two men are being paid fees of several thousand dollars each. The source of this money is not known, but it injected the first knowledge of an unknown but powerful—at least financially—influence supporting the defendants."

CONTINUING, the report tells us that the trial began on November 16, continued three weeks, and ended in a mistrial when the jury, after deliberating ninety-seven hours, failed to agree.

Admiral Stirling then makes the charge that forty cases of criminal assault were investigated by physicians at the Honolulu Emergency Hospital in the first eleven months of 1931, a charge that is flatly denied.

Turning back to the main drama, we read that Ida, one of the defendants, was seized in a street by a group of about twenty men, driven ten miles in an automobile, and severely beaten.

Then came the climax—the abduction and slaying of Kahahawai, on January 8. Official Washington and high social circles at the capital and in New York were shocked by the news.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President;* ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer;* WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary,* 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

TABLE OF CONTENTS ON PAGE 47

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Accused of murder besides Lieutenant Massie is his mother-in-law, the wife of Major Granville Roland Fortescue, soldier, war-correspondent, author, and a cousin by adoption of the late President Roosevelt, whom he served as military aide at the White House. The wedding of Thalia Fortescue to Lieutenant Massie, in Washington Cathedral, in 1927, we read, was a notable social event.

Held with Mrs. Fortescue and Lieutenant Massie are two enlisted men, E. J. Lord and Albert O. Jones. All are accused of first degree murder. Kahahawai was abducted by a ruse—served with a fake warrant, it is charged.

Wide World

Society Was Shocked

By her arrest on a murder charge—Mrs. Granville Roland Fortescue, mother of Mrs. Massie.

"The killing was prearranged," declared Assistant City Attorney Wight, of Honolulu, as quoted by the United Press correspondent:

"I believe Mrs. Fortescue and Massie arranged for aid of the enlisted men. They knew that Kahahawai, out on bail since the jury was deadlocked in his assault trial, reported at the court-house every morning.

"Mrs. Fortescue admits being parked in front of the court-house when Kahahawai was kidnaped. In my opinion, and I believe evidence will substantiate it, she was there for the purpose of pointing Kahahawai out to the enlisted men, who were in a sedan. When they abducted him, she followed them in her motor-car. The two cars went to the Massie home. There Kahahawai was killed.

"A cap which the victim wore was found there, together with many other bloody articles. They put Kahahawai, fully clothed, into a bathtub full of water, then shot him. His wet clothes were found beside his sheet-encased body in the Fortescue motor-car when Mrs. Fortescue, Massie, and E. J. Lord, an enlisted man, were captured."

HONOLULU seethed with excitement. Sailors were restricted to their quarters in fear of street riots. Infantry troops were reported held in readiness for the declaration of martial law. Mrs. Fortescue and the others accused, refusing to talk, were turned over to Naval authorities and taken aboard the old war-ship *Alton*.

A thunderous debate rages in the press.

"The most serious aspects of the general situation," says Admiral Stirling, "are the inefficiency of the police due to the system of political appointments, the lack of a qualified man or men to conduct the prosecution, and that the persons of mixed blood who have been selected as jurymen in rape cases have shown such apathy toward the crime that a just verdict is doubtful."

Referring to the report of forty assault cases, United States Senator Harris declared:

"I think the Governor (Lawrence M. Judd) has been derelict in his duty not to call this matter to the attention of Congress, or the chairman of the committee, so that Congress could have taken some action to prevent the terrible conditions existing in the Territory. I think they are a disgrace to the Government."

But Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, whose department has jurisdiction of the Hawaiian islands, asserted:

"I have received word from Governor Judd to the effect that the situation is well in hand. I have every confidence in the ability of Governor Judd and the civil authorities to handle the situation."

The charge that law and order have collapsed in Honolulu is unwarranted, declared Victor S. K. Houston, delegate in Congress from Hawaii.

"ANSWERING reports of Naval authorities that forty women had been criminally attacked here within a year," cables the Associated Press correspondent at Honolulu, "Prosecutor Wight said he had investigated and found but seven cases involving violence, with sixty-three not involving violence." Mr. Wight also denied the accusation that the Judge's charge to the jury in the Massie case was a "thinly veiled instruction to acquit."

Eight hundred citizens, gathered at a mass meeting, formed the Honolulu Citizens' Organization for Good Government. The meeting refused to approve the proposed United States Senate investigation of conditions in Hawaii.

Wide World

Under Fire

In the Honolulu scandal—Gov. Lawrence M. Judd, whose administration is attacked.

Other reactions in Honolulu are noted by the United Press:

"Members of the American Legion adopted resolutions saying that unless action is taken to apprehend the criminals responsible for the Massie case, they will be forced to 'issue the facts that Honolulu is not safe for visitors, especially women.'

"Reports of plans at Washington for a Congressional investigation of conditions in Hawaii were welcomed in many quarters. There was no complaint from any officials. There were complaints, however, that erroneous reports of conditions in Honolulu had been circulated abroad.

"Mayor George Wright of Honolulu asserted his belief that a government inquiry would 'reveal that Honolulu is as well conducted, if not better, than the average American city.'"

FURTHER evidence of the mixed feelings and opinions of Honolulu citizens is indicated by editorial opinion cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST. Says *The Star Bulletin:*

"The demand isn't that any exterior organization, or group or influence come here to do what we ourselves should do.

"There is no contention whatever that the entire law-enforcing structure has broken down."

But the Honolulu *Advertiser* asserts:

"We agree with the contention that our politics and politicians are largely responsible for the present breakdown."

Quotations from a few typical editorials will give the trend of press comment here.

Blazing in wrath, the New York *Evening Post* declares that President Hoover "should remove the weakling, Governor Judd, his appointee," and declare martial law.

Furthermore, it asserts that no one could read Admiral Stirling's account of the Massie case "without knowing that the only possible degree of reparation lies in the deaths of the dogs who committed the crime."

"The grief of the husband and the mother is easy to understand," says the Hartford *Courant*, "but resort to the 'unwritten law' can not be justified."

And the Washington *Post*, speaking of the general situation:

"If the strong arm of Uncle Sam is needed to clean out this hotbed of vice, Congress should not hesitate to use it."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Telling Tokyo Where We Stand

AN "OUTLAW," a nation "dominated by an arrogant military clique."

Such characterizations of Japan appeared more and more frequently in our press alongside of protestations of friendship and appeals for an understanding of Japan's problems as "Chinchow took it on the chin"—a Floyd Gibbons phrase.

They continued as editors contemplated Secretary Stimson's reminder to Japan that we expect her to live up to her treaty obligations.

For history has been manufactured very rapidly in the Far East since Christmas. Late in December, we recall, Japan told the world how banditry and disorder compelled her to take strong measures in Manchuria, and Premier Inukai said emphatically that Japan doesn't want Manchuria.

But in the meantime the Japanese steam-roller was moving westward. Town after town was taken until the Japanese forces just missed holding a New Year's celebration in Chinchow, whose inhabitants on the second of January made a great show of welcoming the invaders, displaying crude, hastily-made Japanese flags from windows and doorways along the drab and grimy streets.

Nor did the steam-roller stop there. In five days more Japanese troops were entering Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall comes down to the sea, separating the province of Manchuria from China proper. General Honjo had reached his Rubicon.

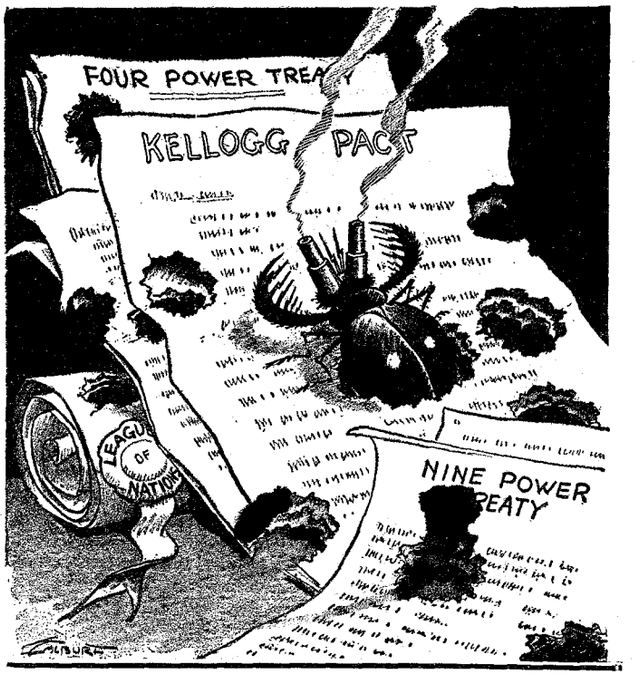
And while these events were taking place, China's government was reorganizing itself, and was announcing that that little matter of abolishing extraterritoriality could wait awhile; Chinese generals were talking fight; and round on the other side of the world, the League of Nations announced that our General McCoy would serve as the fifth member of its commission of five to investigate the Manchurian problem on the spot.

Then, on the very day that the Japanese went into Shanhaikwan, our Secretary Stimson sent out his history-making note to the governments of China and Japan. He told them of his confidence that the League of Nations Commission would "facilitate an ultimate solution of the difficulties now existing between China and Japan." But he went on to say that our Government had a little duty of its own to perform, that "it can not admit the legality of any situation *de facto*," or recognize any treaty or agreement which would impair any of our treaty rights in China, "including those which relate to the sovereignty, the independence or the territorial and administrative integrity of the Republic of China, or to the international policy relative to China, commonly known as the open-door policy." Also that our Government would recognize no situation or agreement brought about by any means contrary to the obligations of the Kellogg pact.

The next day the Japanese received the note, and the Japanese Cabinet resigned—the day after they decided to stay in office, the crisis being officially attributed to an abortive attempt on the Mikado's life.

JAPANESE opinion, according to an unnamed Foreign Office spokesman quoted by Hugh Byas of the New York *Times*, holds that there is no question of China's administrative or territorial integrity since the Nanking Government never, as the Japanese see it, exercised administration over Manchuria. Furthermore, "the Nine-Power Treaty contemplates China under a single government, but it has a collection of five or six different rulers." And as for the open door, Japan asks "whether governmental chaos promotes international trade." As the *Times* correspondent understands it, "Japan's main objective is to have Manchuria under a non-militarist Chinese government which can maintain order and will not obstruct Japanese economic enterprises."

SUCH is the record, and now to see what our editors think about it all. Here are a large number of dailies, including the Washington *Evening Star*, Hartford *Courant*, Newark *News*, Baltimore *Sun*, Birmingham *Age-Herald*, Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, New York *Times*, and Toledo *Times*, which feel that public opinion heartily approves of what Mr. Stimson said. As the Louisville *Times* exclaims enthusiastically: "That is talking turkey!" The Providence *Journal* even thinks



The Japanese Beetle
—Talburt in the Washington "Daily News."

that the note "is one of clear and far-reaching importance in the history of twentieth-century diplomacy." The Grand Rapids *Press* considers it "an act of far greater portent than the invoking of the League of Nations Covenant." The Newark *News* is inclined to think that Mr. Stimson has furnished the decisive act needed to clear up the Manchurian mix-up.

NOW that "Mr. Stimson has said his piece," the Chicago *Tribune* hopes that "the State Department will let it rest with that and cease sticking pins into Japan" so that "the United States may recover some of the advantages it lost when it was beguiled into the sham maneuvers of the League of Nations."

A little more critical, however, is the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which finds Mr. Stimson's "belated activity suggestive of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen." The Philadelphia *Record* prints a satirical editorial with the significant title, "Don Quixote Stimson and the Japanese Windmill."

The State Department's official explanation of its note is printed as follows in the New York *Times:*

"In the first place, of course, we have no desire to question Japan's legitimate treaty rights in Manchuria. We do not intend to interfere with them in the slightest degree. In the second place, we have no desire to intrude ourselves into any settlement which Japan and China may make of their present unhappy difficulties, except—and these are the exceptions:

"First, that nothing in that settlement must impair our rights or our citizens' rights in China as set out in the open-door

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

policy and in the Nine-Power Treaty, which embodied the open-door policy, and,

"Second, except that the settlement should be not achieved by a violation of the methods agreed to in the Kellogg pact."

"POLITELY but firmly the United States has served notice on Japan that this government does not now, nor will it in the future, recognize the conquest of Manchuria," so William Philip Simms sums it up in the Washington *News*. Two ways of looking at the note are possible, writes David Lawrence of the Consolidated Press: "One is that America has merely filed what in international practise amounts to a legal warning, or 'caveat,' and the other is that action of a more serious nature is contemplated." And what serious action could be contemplated? Well, remarks the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*—

"Rather than see Japanese militarism trample on China, just when the most enlightened Chinese are striving hard to get their country on a sound basis, the United States and other Western nations should resolutely back their views by withdrawing their diplomatic representatives from Tokyo, perhaps even by declaring an economic boycott to reinforce the Chinese boycott."

SOME such action would apparently be favored by the Baltimore *Sun*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and Washington *News*.

And in an editorial describing Japan as "an outlaw nation," *The Nation* says it wishes "that we might, in common with other nations, withdraw our Ambassador from Tokyo, precisely as the Italian Government once withdrew its Ambassador from Washington in protest against the lynching of its nationals in New Orleans."

International

"I Will Do My Best"

Says Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, chosen by President Hoover for the difficult task of governing the Philippines. He is shown here with his daughter, Miss Grace Roosevelt.

While the great Powers can not take the field against Japan, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* declares that:

"They can, however, make things decidedly unpleasant diplomatically and commercially for Japan or any other nation wilfully bringing down upon itself the wrath of a world still bleeding with the wounds of the last great war.

"It is a dangerous game Japan is playing, dangerous alike to the world and herself."

A SLIGHTLY different attitude is shown by the Chicago *Daily News*, which observes that:

"To remind Japan of its pledges, or to reassert the open-door principle, seems harmless enough. But pin-prick notes irritate the sensitive and proud Japanese, and stiffen the attitude of the dominant military clique. China's ultimate interests may be served better by a policy of patience and discretion, by overlooking Japan's inconsistencies, and letting it restore order and security throughout Manchuria."

The Syracuse *Herald* considers it "a recognized fact, attested by other than Japanese authorities, that the present Chinese Government's domination in Manchuria has been corrupt and inefficient, a cause of peculiarly woeful distress to the native masses, and so wretchedly managed that it had to be bolstered up with an army as large as it was ill-controlled and incompetent." It seems to this New York State paper to be quite "within the probabilities that, now that Japan has attained an end for which justification is not wholly lacking, the Neutral Commission of the League Council will find her disposed toward an adjustment which will leave Manchuria much improved in its internal affairs, but unchanged in any vital political status."

Theodore Roosevelt's Bigger Job

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S APPOINTMENT to the Philippines, which his father helped wrest from Spain, is approved here as a promotion earned by his administration of Porto Rico.

In the Philippines the reaction is "apathetic," says a Manila dispatch to the New York *Times*, because the Colonel "is practically unknown to the Filipinos." The Manila *Bulletin*, fearing that he may regard his new duties as "only a stepping-stone in his career," says admonishingly: "Theodore Roosevelt or any other man who comes to the Philippines should understand that he can not learn his job in a day and accomplish it in a week."

He succeeds as Governor-General the popular and successful Dwight F. Davis, who resigned because of his wife's illness.

A little shorter and much slenderer than his famous father, Colonel Roosevelt is described as "Rooseveltianly vigorous" in manner, subject to spells of intense enthusiasm, rapid in speech, and quick in decision. He is 44.

DURING his two and a half years as Governor of Porto Rico he learned to speak "a good schoolbook Spanish, with, say Porto Ricans, a Harvard-English accent." This will serve him well in Manila, where, we are reminded, Spanish is still the chief language of politics and of debate in the Legislature.

In an editorial headed "Hats off to Teddy," the Baltimore *Sun* says that he was first picked for political preferment because the politicians believed that his name was an asset, but "in Porto Rico he has shown administrative ability, tact, understanding of the people, keen humanitarian desire to better their condition, and a resourcefulness that promises well for his work in the more trying field to which he now goes."

Colonel Roosevelt leaves Porto Rico, notes the New York *Herald Tribune*, "with a surplus in its treasury for the first time since 1914" and "with America's prestige at its highest level in many years."

Recalling briefly his earlier record, the correspondents remind us that he was a member of the New York State Legislature early in life, an assistant secretary of the Navy, an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of New York, a valiant soldier in the World War, and one of the organizers of the American Legion.

ONE effect of his new appointment, suggests a Washington correspondent, will be to eliminate him from the field of Republican Vice-Presidential candidates.

His job in the Philippines, our papers agree, will bring new tests of his resourcefulness and diplomacy. As the Dayton *Journal* remarks:

"Here he will face many new problems of weight and size.

"The islands are divided on many questions, including freedom from the United States.

"Leadership is strong, resourceful and courageous and the common people are torn in their support of things of which they have not been told the real truth.

"Political self-seeking, pseudo-patriotic appeal and obstruction are the principal factors in a situation whose outstanding features are unrest and doubt."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Flourishing the Economy Ax

"UNFOUNDED 'BUNK'—that Federal workers are a lot of 'high-paid loafers.'"

So declares their spokesman, Luther C. Steward, President of the National Federation of Federal Employees, in opening a last-ditch fight against plans of certain Congressmen to slash government workers' pay.

This campaign, tho lively enough in itself, is but one phase of the general commotion over economy now stirring Washington. Millions of Americans, forced by the depression to curtail their individual budgets, are waiting to see what Congress will do about cutting the nation's expenditures.

Compared with the budget of about $4,000,000,000 and the deficit, which is expected to be more than $2,000,000,000, some of the proposed economies seem almost trivial, some observers remark. And they point out that while the average man might think it would be simple to find ways to slash items from the $4,000,000,000 budget, a large proportion of it can not be pared.

For instance, we are told that the principal and interest on the public debt for the fiscal year 1931 amounted to more than a billion, and that almost a billion was expended for war veterans.

Now to glance at some of the proposed economies.

First, we read, President Hoover urges, for the third time since 1929, the consolidation of government bureaus "now that economy absolutely must be the first order in government." This might save as much as $60,000,000 a year, according to newspaper estimates.

Retorting, Democrats declare that the President is trying to steal their thunder, that his hand has been forced by a decision of the Democrats to reorganize the Government.

IN another economy move, Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, introduces three bills to save $1,108,000 a year in salaries.

One bill cuts Senators and Representatives from $10,000 to $8,000 a year, the Vice-President from $15,000 to $10,000, and likewise the members of the Cabinet.

Another measure takes away the twenty-cents-a-mile prerogative of members of Congress and certain officials.

The third bill cuts Farm Board salaries from $12,000 to $9,600.

Four Representatives introduced bills to slash the pay of Federal employees, who number more than 600,000—Harold McGugin, Republican, Kansas; Ashton C. Shallenberger, Democrat, Nebraska; Milton C. Gerber, Republican, Oklahoma, and Robert F. Rich, Republican, Pennsylvania.

But President Hoover, strongly as he advocates economy, let it be known that he would veto any bill to reduce government workers' pay. He feels, the correspondents tell us, that such action would impair the efficiency of Federal departments and set a bad example to private industry.

Advocates of the general Federal pay-cut suffered another setback when a House committee tabled their proposals. But the wage-reduction movement is by no means squelched, we read, and further attempts to put through this legislation are expected. One of the major arguments made is that the majority of all employees have suffered wage-cuts, and that Federal employees should fall in line in the interest of economy.

Those who agree with the President point out that the amount saved in this way would be less than 1¼ per cent. of the Government's total expenditures.

Turning to the consolidation of bureaus, a plan which wins the support of both Democratic and Republican papers, we find Mr. Hoover urging:

"Outstanding among these reorganizations would be consolidation of all construction activities of the Government under an administrator of public works.

"Other cases are the consolidation of all merchant marine activities into the Department of Commerce, the consolidation of all the conservation activities of the Government, of the Public Health Services, of education activities and other groups on the same major purpose under single-headed responsibility.

"Such action would result in the elimination of many expensive agencies and overlap resulting in very great economies. These economies would run into many millions."

And in another statement Mr. Hoover warns Congress that we can not "squander ourselves into prosperity."

EDITORS give the President stanch support, and agree that now is the time to put through these reforms.

"If this objective can not be achieved in this period of adversity," comments the Providence *Journal*, "it is unlikely that any headway can be made when the Government is prosperous."

Copyright, 1932, by the Chicago *Tribune*

Driving Uncle to the Poorhouse

—Orr in the Chicago "Tribune."

But many papers refuse to go along with Mr. Hoover in his opposition to a general wage-cut for Federal workers.

"The President's lectures on the necessity of economy in government sound pretty hollow," asserts the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "when he balks at having it begin, like charity, at home." And the Akron *Beacon-Journal* adds:

"To maintain a public job-holding caste upon the luxury of war-time salaries, and that measured in dollars that have increased at least 25 per cent. in purchasing power, is not fair to the producing interests taxed for its upkeep.

"Mr. Hoover's stand may gain the favor of the papsuckers, but it will not be popular with millions of taxpayers back home."

Equally emphatic is the other side.

"No excuse can be offered for the drive against government employees," asserts the Washington *Post*, "except the false claim of economy." Adding that "the deficit is not a result of excessive salaries," it says that "a reduction of Federal pay would be the signal for wage-slashing throughout the country."

"As an employer," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "the Government of the United States has never been conspicuous for generosity, and there need be no fear that it will ever overpay the rank and file of its employees."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

More Than Half a Billion Asked For Naval Increase

CRASHING OF PARTY LINES rises above the noise at Washington over the $616,000,000 Navy bill.

Proposed by the new Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Representative Carl Vinson, Georgia Democrat, it kicks up a hearing-room battle that echoes in the press.

Jumping to the support of this Democratic measure, the Republican New York *Herald Tribune* declares:

"The whole country, regardless of party lines, should be grateful to Representative Vinson for his straightforward bill providing for the upbuilding of the American Navy."

But the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind. Dem.) disagrees:

Associated Press photograph

He Wants a Bigger Navy

Representative Carl Vinson, of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, sponsor of the $616,000,000 Naval bill.

"There is no reason for the war-time naval-building program for the United States, such as proposed by Mr. Vinson."

GLANCING at the Vinson measure, whose brevity alone makes it unusual, since it contains fewer than 500 words, the correspondents tell us that it calls for a ten-year replacement program to build the Navy up to the London treaty limitations. And it has the solid backing of the Navy.

"It is the sanest naval-construction bill I have ever seen presented," declared Admiral William V. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Naval Operations, testifying before the House Committee.

"In equally positive, if less forceful, words," writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "Secretary Adams said the bill met fully the approved policies of the Navy Department, that it did not violate any of the Administration's treaty or naval holiday commitments, and that it would prove more economical and efficient than the present method of adopting a new naval program for each year."

Fireworks broke out at the hearing, we read, when Representative James V. McClintic, Democrat, Oklahoma, declared Secretary Adams had admitted that President Hoover had not been consulted about the proposed Navy program and—

"If Secretary Adams has not done this, then I can not see how he can appear before this committee and act in good faith to the President.

"If Secretary Adams is not in accord with the President's view on matters of vital interest to the nation and the world, then, following the precedents established by William Jennings Bryan, and others, while serving in the Cabinet, he should resign."

"Secretary Adams was on his feet before the clerk completed reading the McClintic charges," writes the Chicago *Tribune* correspondent, who quotes the Secretary's vehement reply:

"I want to assure this committee that I am absolutely loyal to the President.

"I know of no difference between what I have testified to here and the President's attitude. I have only said here what I have constantly said during the London conference and afterward.

"I am here with the knowledge of the President that I was going to come here and testify. This bill was not prepared by me. It is Mr. Vinson's bill. I resent the implication that I am here in any disloyal attitude toward the President."

Other Washington dispatches say that neither the Administration nor the Navy Department is backing the measure.

THE Vinson bill, the most extensive Navy program submitted since the World War, and the first attempt to build up our Navy to the London treaty limits, calls for the construction of 120 vessels, we read. All except two, however, would be replacements. As summarized by Arthur Hachten, of Universal Service:

"Authorized in the bill is 303,190 in new tonnage:
"Three aircraft carriers—two of about 20,000 tons, one of about 15,200 tons.
"Nine six-inch-gun cruisers, at least one of which is a flying-deck cruiser of about 10,000 tons.
"Thirteen destroyer leaders of about 1,850 tons.
"Seventy-two destroyers of about 1,500 tons.
"Twenty-three submarines."

Altho the total cost of the ten-year program is $616,000,000, the expenditure for the next fiscal year is put at $18,000,000. Revision of the program, through action by the President, is made possible in case the arms conference at Geneva next month achieves concrete results.

As for the quarrel in the press—"Any extensive naval program by this country at this time is not only unnecessary but actually amounts to taking on burdens through taxation which nobody wants," declares the Albany *Evening News* (Ind. Rep.).

The Vinson bill, asserts the Boston *Herald* (Rep.) "represents in important respects a policy which President Hoover has consistently opposed," and another paper in Secretary Adams' State, the Springfield *Republican*, adds:

"If the President's economy program is to mean anything, he has got to stand up and say that when he put a limit of $341,000,000 to the naval budget, he meant what he said, Vinson bill or no Vinson bill, even if it means getting another Secretary of the Navy from elsewhere than Massachusetts."

"IT is a peculiarly inappropriate time, on the eve of the Disarmament Conference," thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) "to introduce a bill for war-ship construction already disapproved by the President." "If we go ahead at this time, pleas for further disarmament will be seriously weakened."

Turning to the other side—

"The Vinson measure is sane, sensible, and necessary," asserts the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.). Instead of hurting our position at Geneva, "such a bill puts us in a better bargaining position for the forthcoming disarmament conference."

"Both common sense and practical necessity dictate full employment of the privileges accorded this country in the London treaty," adds the Providence *Journal* (Ind. Rep.). Stressing this point, the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.) reminds us that the bill "would give the United States not a ton or a gun more of naval strength than the American delegation asked for, fought for, and obtained at the London conference of 1930."

Other Powers would have no reason to regard this program with suspicion, avers the Manchester *Union* (Ind. Rep.) since they "would know definitely what our naval program is"—

"Such a knowledge would not be as disturbing as spasmodic efforts that would be sure to arise in the present state of world unsettlement if some new threat of danger should appear."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MOST girls have a skin they love to retouch.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

THE Chinese idea is to keep the Japs on the run by showing 'em how.—*Dallas News.*

THIS is leap-year, but the stock market seems totally unaware of the fact.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

THE bonds of matrimony aren't worth much, either, if the interest isn't kept up.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

GETTING ahead will be fashionable in 1932; it is the year of the Olympic races.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

AMERICA has too much of everything. No American has enough of anything.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phœnix).*

IT seems silly to continue using "she" and "her" in referring to European nations. The woman, as everybody knows, always pays.—*Boston Herald.*

THE hands across the sea seem to be engaged mainly in pulling Uncle Sam's leg.—*Ohio State Journal.*

BUSINESS must be growing a bit peevish over prophet and loss.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

THE trouble with most of us in retrenching is that we want to take the "me" out of economy.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

PROSPERITY will be back when we hear of some red-ink manufacturer going into bankruptcy.—*Dunbar's Weekly.*

US Democrats are enthusiastic about cutting the budget, especially as it's been going mostly to Republicans, anyhow.—*Dallas News.*

THE way the Japanese are pocketing Manchuria's cities and railways, the contest now going on there is Nippon tuck.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The Maiden's Prayer—Answered

—Doyle in the Philadelphia "Inquirer."

ANYWAY, the latest Prohibition election put the Finnish on it.—*Dallas News.*

THE United States Treasury reveals a deficit almost European.—*Hamburger Nachrichten.*

ANOTHER thing that has lost value because of surplus production is law.—*New Bedford Times.*

WE see in a paper that they're building higher levees. Or probably it was levies.—*Detroit News.*

IT should be a great year for poets, 1932. It rimes with blue and true and you.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A BANDIT is a Chinaman who happens to be in sight when a Jap feels like shooting.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

THE recent announcement that the human brain contains alcohol may account for the way these demon statisticians turn out their staggering figures.—*Newark News.*

THE United States also forgot that old advice—never lend if you would keep your friend.—*Miami Herald.*

THE appearance of the Kellogg pact has not been improved by its new japanned finish.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

ANY one who has lived through 1931 safely ought not to be afraid of anything 1932 can do to him.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

ARKANSAS, with her new divorce law, expects people to jump out of the matrimonial frying-pan into Hot Springs.—*Dunbar's Weekly.*

IF the Democrats decide to "Get rich with Ritchie," some G. O. P. genius will suggest: "Eat herbs with Herbie." And then nothing worse can happen.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

H. G. WELLS wants all the nations to have the same kind of currency, but we would be satisfied with some kind.—*Lynchburg News.*

THE State Department reminds Japan there's an "open door" in Manchuria. "Yes," Japan might reply, "we found it."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

RUBBERS, as many old-timers may recall, were once something a wife pestered a man to put on in the morning, not to sit in on at night.—*Boston Herald.*

AFTER reading news from the Far East, one can see some reason for the general expression, "He hasn't a Chinaman's chance."—*Summit (N. J.) Press.*

Is the college professor who says that civilization as we know it will last 40,000 years trying to prepare the generations of the future for the worst?—*Detroit Free Press.*

IF we ordinary citizens could settle our debts like nations, on the basis of ability to pay, a lot of the biggest department stores would be owing us money.—*San Diego Union.*

IF the Democrats want to be trusted with spending the people's money, they had better suppress the report that they paid $100 for the slogan, "Hee! Haw! We're coming back."—*Fort Myers News-Press.*

IT's also so beautifully simple and reasonable. The Japs, you see, intend merely to drive the bandits out of a lot of likely territory and then stay there to make sure that they won't come back.—*Boston Herald.*

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, the peace-prize winner, would place all military arms under one bureau, and while he is there we hope he'll look for our collar-button.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

AT any rate, those Japanese should be given credit for having originated the world's most offensive defensive style of warfare.—*Louisville Times.*

"LOOKING backward is always sad," says an editor. Well, we won't be sad when we're looking backward on this depression.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

A YOUNG man in Ohio offers to marry any girl who will pay him $500. A girl would probably find it cheaper just to pay him the $500.—*San Diego Union.*

SEERSUCKERS are inactive, says a trade note. Well, mebbe this may be accounted for by the fact that they don't believe the seers the way they used to.—*Boston Herald.*

POSSIBLY it would simplify matters if the European countries were permitted to pay their war debts in brass, a product which they seem to have in great abundance.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Is it imagination or are those European nations calling the old gentleman Uncle Sap as they talk about war-debt cancelation? It may be that they have bad colds, of course.—*Nashville Banner.*

ACCORDING to a professor, the actual roof of the world is seventy miles higher than was previously supposed. Ambitious American architects are said to be altering their plans accordingly.—*The Humorist (London).*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

Chancellor Bruening's Reparations Bomb

WITH A BOMB IN HIS HAND portending "disaster not only for Germany but for the whole world," Chancellor Heinrich Bruening is pictured as leading the Germans into the Lausanne Reparations Conference with the tocsin cry of "We can't pay any more reparations."

This, Berlin correspondents point out, leaves it to Great Britain, France and other creditor nations to decide among themselves how best they can continue their payments to the United States.

Meanwhile we learn from Washington dispatches that the expectation is that the United States will not even send an observer to the Lausanne Conference. This attitude is said to be based on the view that Congress has declared against revision or cancelations of the debts owed this country, and that Congress reflects American opinion.

If Germany sticks to her threat to repudiate reparations, declares William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor, it means the almost certain loss to American citizens of more than $22,000,000,000 in war debts and interest. Unless Germany pays the Allies, he adds, it is admitted in Washington that there is small chance that the Allies will pay the United States.

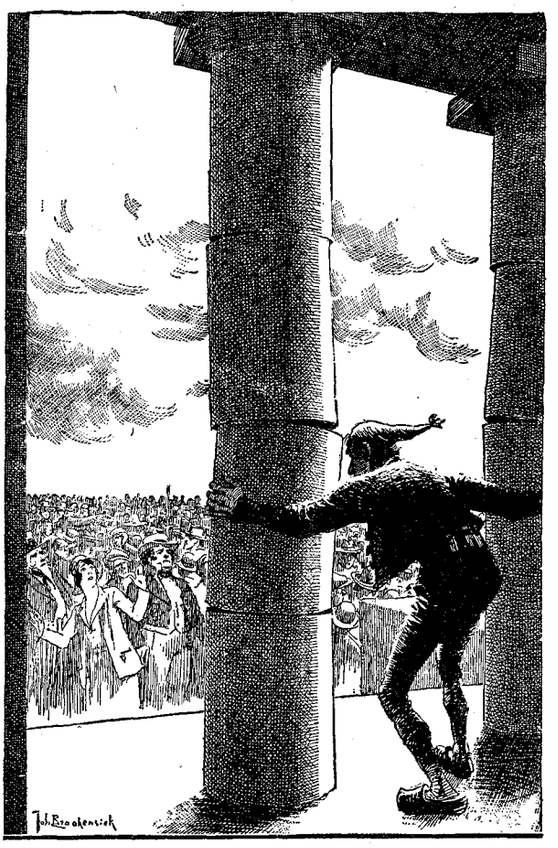
The statement of Chancellor Bruening as given in an interview to the official German Press Agency reads in part as follows:

"It is as clear as day that Germany's position makes it impossible for her to continue political payments.

"It is fully as plain that every attempt to maintain intact a system of such political payments must lead to disaster not only for Germany but for the whole world.

"In the existing state of affairs, the German Government has no alternative.

"It can not do anything at the impending conference except picture the existing position, and request the other governments concerned to take this position into account instead of seeking for compromise solutions which no longer exist."



A Dutch View of Germany

"The despair of the German Samson"
—"De Groene Amsterdammer."

The Chancellor's declaration, we read in a Berlin press cable to the New York *Herald Tribune*, shows how far, under the pressure of the world crisis, Germany has come from the days of the late Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann and his "policy of fulfilment." The Bruening Government, we are told, has adopted the course which Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former President of the Reichsbank, urged upon it during his lecture tour in the United States in the autumn of 1930, and has repudiated its political debts openly.

EVEN Adolf Hitler and a National Socialist (Fascist) Government could not have stated more bluntly, it is said, the determination of Germany to wipe the slate clean of "tribute payments."

Special cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the European press reveal the semiofficial Paris *Temps* characterizing Dr. Bruening's statement as "a gesture as impudent as it was imprudent," and this daily adds:

"Up to the present the Germans have unanimously applauded Bruening's gesture, and have not taken into account the fact that the Chancellor's declaration strikes a harder blow at Germany's political and financial credit throughout the world than did all of those struck during the past year by Hitler's agitation and the attempt to form the Austro-German customs union. Much time must elapse and many testimonials of good faith and good-will must be given before confidence can be reborn after such a shock."

A NOTED authority on French politics, "Pertinax," remarks caustically in the Nationalist *Echo de Paris* that the Bruening announcement is "the deplorable result of the Rhineland evacuation." He opposes the idea of appealing to the World Court, saying:

"We would obtain from the court only liberty to make war against Germany. There remains another way—to show our displeasure the first time Germany directly or indirectly solicits French aid. Remember, the German economic structure hangs only by a single thread.

"Why not return to the system of direct surcharges on German imports into France, which was established in 1921, and which now can be recalled under the Hague Treaty of July 16, 1930.

"Opinion is unanimous on our side that Bruening should not be allowed to throw with impunity a new scrap of paper into the wastebasket which eighteen years ago received the parchment guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium."

Enraged, the independent *Quotidien* flails Germany: "The Reich tears up the Young plan without even consulting the co-signatories. It will even tear up the Treaty of Versailles. Will not everything signed by the Reich become merely scraps of paper?"

By way of contrast, we have the verdict of one of the best-informed journalists in France, Fernand de Brinon, who observes in the financial newspaper, *L'Information:*

"There is no need to manifest surprize. Bruening has simply paraphrased the report of the experts at Basel, slightly overemphasizing some of their conclusions."

A NATURAL unanimity of opinion among the German press is revealed in cabled editorials to THE LITERARY DIGEST. The important *Frankfurter Zeitung* explains:

"The statement that Germany's condition makes continuation of reparations payments impossible does not mean the torpedoing of the reparations conference, as excited voices abroad are trying to make out.

"Everybody knows that Germany can not pay reparations. Also, those in Germany who hitherto advocated a policy responding to and including the Socialists and trade unions, repeatedly have declared that Germany can not pay. Therefore it is not justified to assume that the Chancellor's statement signifies that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

he did the Nazis' bidding, as has been declared in some quarters, partly through misunderstanding, and partly with political purpose."

The "statement" rings incessantly in German editorial ears. The *Berliner Tageblatt* describes it as "hardly more than a clear-cut expression of the German official thesis which led to the convening of the Basel Committee," and it adds:

"The statement's aim is no other than to prepare the world through an official pronouncement that Germany at Lausanne will admit her inability to pay and demand a wholesale revision of the war debts system."

The "statement," echoes a Berlin financial daily, the *Boersen Zeitung*, "clarifies the situation. If the forthcoming international conference has any significance at all, it must result in renunciation of reparations by the creditor Powers."

The "statement," cries the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, "signifies that Germany insists she can not pay a single pfennig of reparations in the future." And from the Leipzig *Neueste Nachrichten:*

"The statement has created a basis upon which the Lausanne conference speedily may reach a result which will be more than a mere sham solution. . . . The more unreservedly and the more united Germany will support a Chancellor who is courageous enough at last to declare what's what, the more wholesome will the effect of the statement be."

ANOTHER influential daily, the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, avers pontifically:

"The tempest of the world crisis is shattering the tribute system. Into this historic process the German Government intervened carefully through a statement that the reparations ship, which ever and again has been overloaded, now definitely has been wrecked and can not be refloated."

Among cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the English press, we find this poised utterance of the Manchester *Guardian:*

"It seems as tho self-deception, as practised by the French press and politicians, must now give place to a more realistic policy if the Germans are to be given a chance of earning a living, let alone a living out of which any reparations may be paid.

"If the fact is, as now is admitted everywhere outside of France, that Germany can not pay, what difference does it make that Bruening—and not for the first time—should have said so?"

But to scold France is mischievous, the London *Daily Mail* says to some of its compeers, as it argues:

"Neither Bruening nor any one else can predict what the state of affairs will be in six or seven years. If the Young plan payments finally are swept away, Germany will be in an immensely strong position. . . . The wisest course will be to consider a grant of a five- or six-year moratorium.

"Good temper is required if a settlement is to be reached. To scold France is mischievous and betrays a total misapprehension of the French case. In close cooperation and good-will between Great Britain and France lies the only hope of a satisfactory understanding at Lausanne."

The London *Times* can see "nothing very new or startling" in Chancellor Bruening's avowal, and it adds:

"The supreme question to be considered at Lausanne is whether there is any real chance for recovery of Germany, while the prospect of resumption of payments in the near future is hanging over her."

MEANWHILE outcries are heard from the press in other parts of Europe. Premier Mussolini in an article in the Milan *Popolo d'Italia*, reprinted by the entire Italian press under streamer head-lines, declares that there is "no alternative between repudiation of debts or chaos."

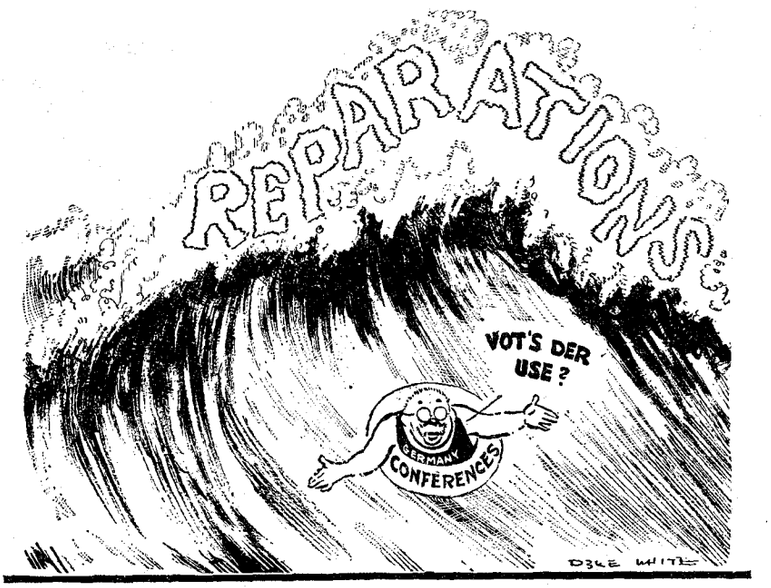
The Age of Glut

THE PRESENT SPECTACLE of famine and waste the world over is without parallel in the record of modern civilization.

Lines of the workless stand outside free food and clothing stations in all great capitals.

Millions of peasants walk barefoot in Central Europe, we are told, and in China millions are driven by hunger to the verge of cannibalism.

But in Argentina and the United States, it is pointed out,



The Permanent Wave

—"The Daily Record" (Glasgow).

they are burning wheat, in Brazil they are throwing coffee into the sea, in Hungary and in Roumania, grain is fodder for the pigs, and in Holland vegetables for which there is no market rot in immense quantities.

In a word, the problem of production has been solved, remarks the London *New Statesman and Nation*, but the unsolved problem of distribution leaves us in the age of glut amid world-wide misery.

How long, asks this London weekly, will it take us to master distribution as we have mastered production? Where unaided nature produced an ear of corn, we produce a thousand. Machinery now accomplishes with a dozen hands what a thousand hands could not accomplish in the past.

What is more, we have succeeded beyond the wildest dreams of the Utopians in minimizing the amount of necessary labor, but this London weekly goes on:

"The result is the very thing we have aimed at—leisure, or, as we call it, unemployment.

"So grotesquely have we failed in the task of distribution, and so tragically have we neglected the arts of living—in distinction from the art of making a living—that this prodigious addition to the leisure of mankind is considered a monstrous evil, a 'disease' to be cured by setting men to work. And in present conditions a monstrous evil it is.

"Yet unemployment is the ripe fruit of all the inventions of the last century, the object and the justification of every application of science to industry and agriculture. We are even on the way to removing the obstacle which economists used to think insuperable.

"Population, they thought, would always increase faster than production, so that we were doomed to eternal poverty. To-day that devil, too, is in chains. Civilized peoples produce faster than they propagate. We have escaped the old dilemma of the niggardliness of nature and the fecundity of man."

The economists of a century ago, it is further remarked, if it

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

were possible for them to observe present conditions, might say that the unbelievable thing about the twentieth century is that, having solved the infinitely complex technical problems of production, we yet continue to throw away all the benefits of our own cleverness by the fantastic muddle of our social and national organization. *The New Statesman* thinks they might ask:

"How could there ever be a time when men habitually destroyed the goods they produced because they would not permit those who wanted them to have the purchasing power to pay for them?

"How could we continue to allow exchange to depend on the distribution of a metal which creditor nations could lock up, with the result of impoverishing both themselves and their debtors? Is it possible, they would say, that the United States should really have preferred the payment (or the title to the payment) of sums of money to the actual benefits of giving and receiving goods?

"And what would they say of Brazil solemnly taking thousands of bags of coffee into a secluded valley and burning them or, as an alternative, pressing them into briquets as engine fuel, to cotton growers plowing their crops into the soil, to rubber-planters rejoicing in the discovery of a new pest?

"The very oddest spectacle of all is presented by the economists, the doctors whom we are supposed to consult for guidance in these complex matters. The more orthodox of them—especially those who most fully recognize the folly of economic nationalism—seem to have turned away from any fruitful effort to consider the problem of this abundance. They have never tackled the economics of glut."

From *Die Woche* (Berlin)

A Fascist Naval Cadet

DEFLATION and economy are remedies for bad times, this weekly agrees, if the bad times are due to shortage. But why, when there is overproduction, should we artificially make a shortage? Why not face the necessity for a new economics, the economics of glut?

"When the economists do face it, they will be forced to one general conclusion, however widely they may differ about its application. They will have to go far beyond their present denunciations of the follies of tariff barriers.

"They will have to go beyond the point of admitting that a new generation can not forever be bound in the fetters of old indebtedness. They will have to agree that the only sane way of using the immense new wealth which modern science and machinery now offer is deliberately to organize its production and its distribution, not according to a theory of marginal profits, but according to human needs.

"They can call themselves Socialists or not as they please—it will not matter. They will have innumerable tasks of organization to explore, and among them they will find it necessary to evolve a new basis of exchange; they may find gold a less suitable basis than a scientific price index.

"If they abandon their self-imposed task of explaining why we must all be poor in the midst of plenty, and set to work to tell us how to make use of our wealth, they will find themselves, for the first time, speaking with real authority.

"If they do not soon tackle their task, all the cranks and the inadequately trained people will do it for them. In which case we shall have another horrible mess.

"It will certainly be done, because the human animal, stupid and individualistic as he is, will not be bamboozled forever. When he is driven too hard he will kick, and unless the economists turn their minds to the real problems of organization they may find the world they theorize about kicked away for a fraud—which would be an excellent thing if there were not a grave danger that the new civilization which could take its place might be kicked away too.

"Why not begin by recognizing that we are really marvelously well off? Why not begin to study the economics of glut?"

Fascism's Balilla

THOUSANDS OF BOYS AND GIRLS in Fascist uniform march in disciplined formations in Italy every Sunday.

Athletic boys, in olive-green breeches, black shirts, and fez-like caps with swinging tassels, go through military drill to the commands of Fascist militia officers in hundreds of towns.

This is one outward manifestation of the Fascist Opera Nazionale Balilla, the "O. N. B.," or State organization comprising more than two million boys and girls between eight and eighteen years of age.

Through supervision of the cultural, physical, and political education of these boys and girls during ten years of their youth, we are told, the Fascist hierarchy believes it has found the most effective means of perpetuating the Fascist State.

The name Balilla, notes a contributor to the *Woche* (Berlin), is derived from a historical incident at the time of the war of the Austrian succession. Balilla was the nickname of a Genoese youth who, on December 5, 1746, threw a stone at the Austrian patrol passing through one of the narrow streets of his native city, and thereby precipitated the uprising that drove the Austrians out of Genoa and Liguria within five days.

To-day the name Balilla is the symbol of the entire nationally-minded youth of Italy, and we read:

"The Fascist O. N. B. was established by law on April 3, 1926. In five years it developed so rapidly and so remarkably that its President, Renato Ricci, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Education, could give out the following figures: The O. N. B. numbered 835,801 registered balilla, boys from eight to fourteen years of age; 277,401 *Avanguardisti* from fourteen to eighteen; 661,778 *Piccole Italiane*, girls from eight to thirteen; and 80,000 *Giovani Italiane*, from thirteen to eighteen.

"In addition, some 270,000 membership cards had been issued to boys and girls from six to eight. In other words, Fascism has 2,216,166 children of both sexes at its command.

"But the importance and the effectuality of the O. N. B. reaches far beyond the confines of its registration, for it also governs the physical education of the Italian youth within and without the schools of the entire country. It created in February of 1928 the Academy of Physical Culture, which supplies the gymnasium and sport instructors for all of Italy. In this manner, the O. N. B. controls the sports and athletic activities of all Italian children.

"The activities of the O. N. B. include the supervision of the health of its members. Medicine is distributed free, sick children are placed in hospitals and convalescent homes, and in summer colonies of children are sent to mountain and seashore.

"Since January 1, 1929, every member of the O. N. B. is automatically insured and paid the sum of 30,000 lire in case of total disability and, in case of death, the parents receive 10,000 lire. [The Italian lira equals about 5 cents—5.06½.]"

PARTICULAR attention is paid to the *Avanguardisti* and their military training. At the end of their eighteenth year, they pass into the militia. The marine and air services seem to be preferred, and students are prepared in all the accompanying branches of mechanics, electrochemistry, radiotelegraphy, motor construction, air defense, etc. The ultimate aim of the O. N. B., we are further informed, is to establish a balilla house in each community, with its auditorium, gymnasium, theater, and moving-picture projection-room, thereby covering the entire country with a valuable net of instruction.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Rivera—Greatest Mexican Painter

GOOD AND EVIL WILL FOLLOW in the train of the exhibition of the art of Diego Rivera at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

Those artists who are able "to detach a principle" from him will gain by seeing his work.

Those who are merely copyists by nature will be led into one more by-path of self-deception.

In this dubious strain writes Henry McBride of the New York *Sun*, tho giving full credit to the creator of the work of "the most-talked-about artist on this side of the Atlantic."

Rivera is forty-five, "a large and genial man, more than six feet tall," who "stopt weighing himself after he tipped the scales at 220 pounds."

Rivera's qualities, Mr. McBride thinks, are clearly traceable to his spiritual experiences. "He is a Communist. He is still youthful." "Communism, on the whole, is a young man's solution for the ills of the world." And he adds:

"The pleasantest thing about Communism is that 'the arts' are usually included in its schemes. It is one of the ways in which the young intellectuals justify themselves to themselves. But the arts that emanate from such sources are, understandably, 'shoutey.'"

RIVERA is said to have played a "lusty part" in the Mexican revolution:

"As a young man, he must have been ardent.

"At this distance in time and place it seems that all the young Mexicans of 1921 must have been ardent. When he went abroad he was ready to assimilate and apply all that was iconoclastic and loud-speaking.

"He fell into the midst of the excitements of the rediscovered Cezanne, he was ready to be a Cubist with Picasso, he was almost enticed into Russia by the innovators who made that land what it is to-day.

"Happily for him there was just as much turbulence in his own country as anywhere else in the world, and riot for riot, the native brand of excitement proved the most enticing. He returned to Mexico and found himself.

"His public murals made him quickly famous, and his situation as an artist with a purpose gave him almost a consecrated position among the other painters.

"His exhibition in the Museum of Modern Art explains why he has been exalted in this fashion.

"To take his full measure you must still go to Mexico City and Cuernavaca to see the Ministry of Education and Dwight Morrow murals, but enough is here shown to prove that he has a genuine talent wisely developed.

"He is rude but eloquent. He does not address himself to those who seek refinement, but to those who clamor for bread; but even those who already have their share of bread must be interested in his methods."

Pictures by courtesy of Museum of Modern Art

"Rude but Eloquent": Rivera at Work

"He does not address himself to those who seek refinement, but to those who clamor for bread."

RIVERA was an artist at the age of three, we are assured, and when old enough to go to school, he was fortunate in having masters who represented sound tradition in draftsmanship. He was too thoroughly grounded in the school of Ingres to make him comfortable in the new Cubist doctrines.

Both Mr. McBride and Mr. Cortissoz of *The Herald Tribune* see in Rivera's work evidences of the deep impression he received during his journey to Italy. Thus the former:

"In seeking for comparisons with reputations already established, I find myself rating him with the Siennese decorators, Lorenzetti and Simone Martini.

"The early Siennese lived as hectically as the Russians and Mexicans, and they saw every day in their streets happenings that taught them all they needed to know about gestures and how human beings behaved under stress.

"The world has long since lost its first interes in the vivid history in which they took part, but it is continually thrilled by the vitality of the Lorenzetti and Simone Martini accounts, and recognizes them to be true to life.

"In the same fashion, I think that people in any period will find the Rivera frescoes so vital that they can not be ignored. They do not touch the heights. They lack the profundity of the decorations in the Sistine Chapel, and they miss the pure lyricism of the Botticelli frescoes in the Louvre. They are not in that class at all.

"But it is possible not to be the greatest and yet to be important *quand même*. The Rivera murals, you may be reasonably sure, will last."

AND Mr. Cortissoz:

"The Early Italianism which tinctures so much of his work is sometimes curiously effective. Looking at the 'Agrarian Leader Zapata,' a picture in which the horse is as important as the man, we find ourselves vaguely recalling Renaissance types like Gozzoli and Crivelli, which is to say that a sort of naïveté has made itself felt in the painting.

"But where Rivera differs most radically from such historic figures is in his indifference to grace, to charm, to that magic which lifts a cumbrous theme into something like lightness and elegance.

"He is, on the whole, a rather bleak commentator on the stuff of Mexican life. 'La Fiesta de las Flores' has about it nothing of the atmosphere of either flowers or a festival. It has instead a fairly grim accent.

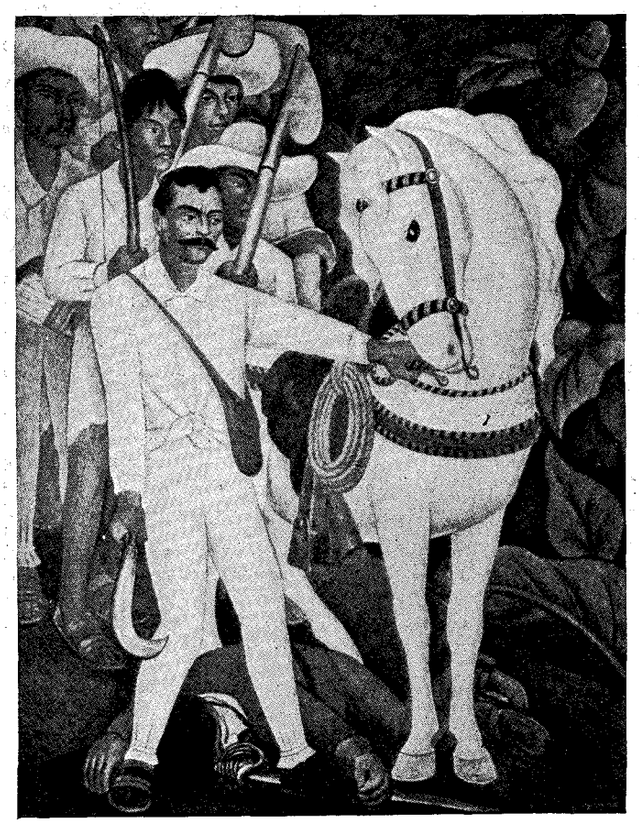
"All the time, however, that we are conscious of this impression, we are conscious, too, of the probability that Señor Rivera has in his raw material a sufficient warrant for his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

prevailing tone. 'Sugar Cane,' for example, has a wonderful plausibility. Just in that way, we fancy, is the industry carried on. The mass of Mexican illustration that constitutes the bulk of the exhibition makes one feel that the artist must be absolutely reliable in his reports. Truth, we are sure, is the triumphant element in his art.

"It is as an unflinching interpreter of the genius of his native land that Rivera justifies the wide repute that is his. It is impossible to survey his things without being touched by the 'message' they convey, half humanitarian, half picturesque.

"The force of the fact, we may add in passing, is never sacrificed to the picturesqueness."



As Rivera Sees the Agrarian Leader, Zapata

Rivera pictures the Mexican in the Italian tradition, but substitutes primitivism for charm.

Mr. Cortissoz regards the puzzle of Rivera's primitiveness and the sophistication that might be expected to follow from his research in foreign lands:

"He has had pictorial adventures, so to say, in France, Italy, and Spain. Everywhere he has tried his hand at whatever would foster his gift.

"In the upshot it would be natural to assume all these trial flights would lead to something decidedly sophisticated, as we have said. Well, in a measure, the surmise would be just.

"After all his flirtings with tradition and modernism Rivera would appear to have adopted his present mode from a cerebral decision, purely. He uses a kind of primitivism, and it seems somehow adopted as tho from the outside, from malice aforethought."

The Cover

MRS. VAN RYN'S oils are "decorative, full of pleasing color and design that finds its way about without bumping into furniture or stumbling over rugs."

So the New York *Times* comments on the artist chosen for this issue, adding:

"She is perhaps at her best in certain of the portraits, which are freshly and sanely realized."

This personal sketch is furnished us:

"Agnes Potter van Ryn grew up in Minneapolis, and is now a resident of Chicago. Her father was Winfield Scott Potter, metallurgist, late of Pittsburgh and New York. Her mother was Frances Squire Potter, professor of English literature in the University of Minnesota, author and lecturer.

"Mrs. van Ryn studied at the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Hawthorne and Breckinridge Summer Schools, and is a graduate of the University of Chicago, Department of Art Education.

"She has done experimental teaching at Hull House and elsewhere, with interest in the decorative style of children. In her speaking she emphasizes the development of appreciation through analysis of technique.

"Mrs. van Ryn has traveled in Europe, but has painted in America, in the Southwest and in New England, and has for several years found unusual interest in the Elizabeth Islands of Massachusetts."

Berlin's Literary Exchange

LITERATURE IN GERMANY takes a leaf from the Stock Exchange.

An article in *Lu* (Paris) tells of a new exchange opened in one of the most prominent cafés in the Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, where twice a week writers bring their works for sale.

The variety of product outdoes that of any of our old-established exchanges. Thus:

"Poems, romances, essays, dramas and comedies, scientific articles, esthetic treatises, or articles on style, feminine beauty, the raising of dogs, goldfish, or what you will.

"It is needless to say that the market in lyric verse is low. The quotations in novels can hardly maintain itself.

"On the other hand, and what a surprize this is, articles dealing with the raising of dogs or chickens enjoy a lively demand.

"In general, most of the listings leave much to be desired. Nevertheless one witnesses a number of sales and purchases, and the volume of business is quite impressive, altho the prices are low. For the most part, the prices vary between twenty and one hundred marks ($5 to $25); altho one sees sales involving from one thousand to five thousand marks ($200 to $1,000).

"A group of writers started this exchange, and their initiative is nourished by good intentions as well as great hopes.

"The idea was that writers were too numerous, especially the beginners, and they did not know which way to turn. There are timid ones among them who did not dare to knock on an editor's door. Finally, the exchange was created so that any one could come and cry his wares in the hope of finding a buyer, or of meeting representatives of newspapers or editors.

"One would be surprized to learn that the articles most in demand were translations of novels or plays. This trade is carried on in a separate room. There are about eighty to one hundred translators always present, who translate from foreign languages into German or from the German into other languages.

"The Literary Exchange is quite animated; every one shouts and moves about, offering and asking.

"The success of the Exchange has been such as to stimulate painters to do likewise.

"In any number of cafés, painters offer their work at hitherto unheard-of prices. Oil-paintings are sometimes sold for as little as ten or even five marks ($2.50 to $1.25). Then, too, there are many signs on café walls reading: 'Have your portrait made. I will do it cheaper than a photographer.'"

BUT in the literary world is something even more striking. Here is an advertisement which appeared in one of the largest of Berlin's dailies:

"'A German writer of world-wide reputation will write the story of the life of any one who may desire it, in a manner guaranteed to be artistic, based on personal notes of those who wish to order.

"'It is the nicest sort of present for Christmas. Such a story would bring joy to the entire family. Before this, one could not have offered the story of one's life to one's friends or acquaintances. The price depends on the number of pages.'

"The 'world-wide' reputation of this writer is questionable, but he did not speculate unwisely. Many people might like to have a true history of their own lives, and pay handsomely for it if it were interesting (from their point of view). To see oneself the hero of a novel! The idea is attractive."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Blackguards" Rout the Devil

"GENUINE IRONY AND imaginative brimstone" is the neat characterization of one of Broadway's latest plays.

The words are Gilbert Gabriel's comment (New York *American*) on Benn Levy's "The Devil Passes," a huge London success which is presented here with an array of London players plus two Americans, Arthur Byron and Mary Nash, and Cecilia Loftus, who is as much ours as England's.

"It is Mr. Levy's conceit that the devil should be drest in parson's clothing," reports J. Brooks Atkinson of the New York *Times*, and through his agency the author reveals that the devil "holds a high opinion of the human race."

This in spite of the fact that the author gathers together a group of people that one of the number describes as blackguards.

Mr. Hammond of *The Herald Tribune* gives the story without grimness:

"'The Devil Passes,' as is indicated by its title, has to do with an earthly visitation, tho not supernatural, of Beelzebub, the son of mystery. This prince of darkness (Mr. Basil Rathbone) is a clergyman and a gentleman, too, rich, sardonic, and a flowery flirt.

"It is his object to discover the soul-yearnings of the other characters in the parable, and to prove that they are not evil enough to realize them, even if they had the opportunity.

"At a house party in London he suggests that the game of 'Truth' be played, and each participant is sworn to divulge his uttermost ambition. The painter (Mr. Ernest Cossart) wishes to create beauty; the actress (Miss Mary Nash) longs for the sound of clapping hands; the unsuccessful author (Mr. Ernest Thesiger) desires success. Mr. Byron, as a popular and aging novelist, says that he wants comfort, and Miss Wynyard, as his mistress, declares for a perfect love. The Rev. Herbert Messiter (Mr. Robert Loraine) is frenzied in his aspiration to be an archbishop, and to expose the Almighty as a cruel and vengeful monster.

"To all of these 'realists' the Serpent offers ways and means to satisfy the hankerings of their several hearts."

THEN the pot begins to boil:

"They all resist, except the parson, when they come to grips with temptation.

"The author, for instance, declines to put his name on a secret manuscript of Joseph Conrad; and the actress, rather than play *Lady Macbeth* in a production by Granville Barker, refuses to break a contract with another manager.

"The lovely lady, tho mad about the fascinating devil, walks out on him at the end, and leaves him starting for another parish, there to resume his experiments.

"Mr. Levy's characters are validly contrived, and the speech with which he endows them is language which, you suspect, is of the kind they might employ. A glimpse at the cast will show you that 'The Devil Passes' is acted with intelligence and dexterity, despite the fact that half a dozen or more of its members have been stars.

"Mr. Loraine is especially notable in the performance, since he has one of those psychopathic rôles in which he is experienced and efficient. His outburst against God in the second act is an impelling example of hysterical forensics, delivered with all the gloomy eloquence known to diatribe. In this he defies heaven to strike him dead, but the only answer to his blasphemy is a severe attack of stomach-sickness."

Mr. Levy, observes Richard Lockridge of *The Sun*, "exonerates his Devil, even picturing him as one who does his duty with the full knowledge that his most subtle dodges will but redound to the credit of his Opponent." Mr. Lockridge thinks that the play, "after its adroit but not very germane opening, tends to ravel out," and he adds:

"Doubtless that is a fatal fault, but this reviewer can not find it so. For all its looseness of dramatic texture and its lack of profundity—to say nothing of variety—as philosophy, I must admit to having found it continuously absorbing."

"Sugar Cane"

Rivera shows his sympathies with the workers in this adaptation from a fresco in the Palace of Cortez at Cuernavaca, where his most important work is to be seen.

Miss Ferber Explains

PEOPLE of Brookfield, Connecticut, and Miss Edna Ferber, the novelist, do not see eye to eye.

In our December 5 issue, quoting from the Boston *Transcript*, we showed how Brookfieldians feel aggrieved over the way they allege the novelist misrepresents them in her latest book, "American Beauty."

Speaking at Yale University on January 11, Miss Ferber declares she creates her characters all out of her head.

The New York *Times* quotes her as saying that she plans "her characters first and her plots later." She has more to say in self-defense:

"After I featured 'Cimarron,' I learned from the people of Oklahoma that I was very unpopular there.

"One newspaper called me an 'unpleasant personality,' and I was quoted as saying to a person who offered to tell me about something of which I inquired, 'Say, big boy, I don't want any facts.'

"This brings up the book, 'American Beauty,' and the house in Connecticut referred to.

"The house exists only in my mind. Yet the Boston *Transcript* recently ran a full page showing a picture of the house, a lady whose feelings I had hurt, and a picture of a farmer described in the book.

"In writing the book I traveled through New England from Amherst down the entire Connecticut tobacco region to Hartford.

"I read descriptions of old Connecticut houses from a delightful book, whose authors gave me permission to use anything I wished about the houses, taking a fireplace from one, a staircase from another, and shifting a partition from still another. From this I built my own house.

"I wish I could convey in my writing that I am just pretending and that I am just playing.

"Authors should be read and not seen or heard."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Drive Against Dirt

OBSCENITY MUST GO.

Public opinion has been aroused over the wide sale of filthy and pornographic magazines, and a concerted drive to obliterate them from the news-stands is being made in several of the larger cities.

When news sellers in Washington ignored his warning, United States District Attorney Leo A. Rover suited his action to his words.

More than 130 news dealers, the United Press tells us, were arrested in one swoop, and three new comic magazines were cleared from the stands in his drive against indecent publications.

Between dark and dawn, we are told, police confiscated about 1,000 copies of the publications. Eight women were among the persons arrested on charges of "offering indecent publications for sale."

While no copies, it is said, were visible after the general confiscation, many dealers are reported to have bootlegged them at twice the usual prices.

THE Washington drive was later extended to include an indefinite number of books and novels which were being freely sold by book dealers, drug stores and circulating libraries. According to the Washington *News*, Mr. Rover announces that he has advised the police to canvass all book stores and circulating libraries to ascertain where these books can be bought or borrowed. Failure to remove the objectionable volumes from their racks will result, it is said, in immediate arrest and prosecution.

The same comic magazines that caught the reproving eye of the law in Washington are also prohibited in Jersey City, under an order issued by Commissioner John Beggans of the Bureau of Public Safety, according to the New York *Sun*. The order, it is said, will be enforced on the complaint of several religious and fraternal organizations which had protested that the magazines cited are obscene. Similar action has been taken by the police in Richmond, Virginia, according to *The Times-Dispatch* of that city. The police, we read, ordered that all copies of four obscene periodicals be removed from the stands, and that no more be put on sale.

These cities are not the only places where this salacity is on sale. It is to be found in all cities; indeed it is probable that no village or hamlet is untainted.

IN New York City, described as "the publication headquarters of the risqué magazines which have been flooding the country for several years," a determined effort to mop up the news-stands has been started. Huge sales of printed and pictured filth are reported, and city officials have joined hands with the clergy of all faiths to rid the city of debasing publications.

In his invitation to clergy and officials to join in the campaign, Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin, president of the Greater New York Federation of Churches and pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, declares "it is a matter of common observation that within recent weeks there has appeared on the news-stands of this city a flood of lewd, lascivious, and obscene magazines and pamphlets." As a matter of fact, it may be stated parenthetically, no sooner was a certain type of new periodical put on sale than others of the same kind appeared on the scene. It was like putting a match to tinder.

An organization, "The Citizens Committee for Civic Decency," was started to meet the situation. Dr. Keigwin presided at the first meeting, and former United States District Attorney Charles H. Tuttle accepted the chairmanship of the committee temporarily. That the movement would have the support of public officials was indicated, we read in *The Times*, by messages from District Attorney Thomas C. T. Crain, President George J. Ryan of the Board of Education, and City License Commissioner James F. Geraghty. Mr. Geraghty, we read, said he would call the proprietors of news-stands together and urge them to stop voluntarily the sale of objectionable publications.

Wide World photograph

Cleaning Up the News-stands

United States District Attorney Leo A. Rover, who has begun a campaign to suppress indecent publications in Washington.

AFTER asserting that the news-stands are "flooded with lewd, lascivious, and obscene printed matter, and indecent pictures and photographs," and declaring that "certain public officials seem hesitant to bring about the suppression of such vile and indecent publications," a resolution adopted says that such "offensive magazines can best be suppressed by quick and spirited action on the part of the constituted State, county, and city authorities, supported by an aroused public opinion."

The resolution calls on the authorities to take action against "publications which outrage all sense of public decency, and which are exerting a most sinister and corrupting influence upon the youth of New York City." It is emphasized that the organization is not to be devoted to censorship, but that its object will be to crystallize public sentiment behind the public officials.

Complaint against obscene magazines is heard in Philadelphia, too. "In the name of 'art,' pornographic pictures of 'models' have been shown with suggestive letter-press," says *The Evening Bulletin*. "In others are articles and stories professing to make 'realistic' disclosures of the 'truth of life.'" Both, we are told, have "offended against all American rules of decency, and unhappily an enormous aggregate circulation is credited to them, mainly, it is to be assumed, among persons of immature mind."

UNDER the heading, "The Apotheosis of Smut," the Baltimore *Southern Methodist* suggests that a way to purge our news-stands of it is to—

"Buy good magazines, surround your children with wholesome books, and support that which is worth while, including the church press, and this dangerous literature will not find lodgment in our own families. The tastes of a home are formed by the atmosphere and surroundings of that home. Children, when grown, put on their walls the same sort of pictures their mother kept before them in their childhood; read the same sort of books; carry out the same 'tastes.'

"Steep your home in an atmosphere of love and refinement, and the bitter and sordid will always be repellent to the children.

"'As a twig is bent'—. Give children the good, and when they grow up they will not naturally choose the bad. They may choose it—but the chances will be the other way. It is the law of life."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Way Out of the Debauch

TALK NO MORE OF GUILT, or seek to find the criminal responsible for the world's debauch.

We can't turn back the hands of the clock to what we had a decade or two ago, nor would we if we could. In 1912 we were talking about naval holidays and organized peace. In 1914 came the collapse. The greater part of 1931 we have spent in blaming each other, thinking that if we could fix the guilt we could repair the damage.

But this recrimination, this thinking back to other days, is a waste of time, David Lawrence tells us. He bids us set the alarm for renaissance—a renaissance of internationalism, cooperation, brotherhood. It must be a spiritual reawakening.

Mr. Lawrence is a widely known Washington correspondent, editor, and publisher of *The United States Daily*, a sort of diary of governmental events. He is considered an authority on politics, national and international.

IN "A Message for 1932," broadcast from Washington, he reminds us of those fine, futile years before the war and of the war's harvest. "Scarcely had we turned the sod on Flanders field when the wake began," he recalls. "A decade of debauchery, such as the modern world has never seen, affected the lives of men, women, and children everywhere. The worship of gold begot a reckless indifference to all codes, corporate or personal, in an orgy of unrestrained sin."

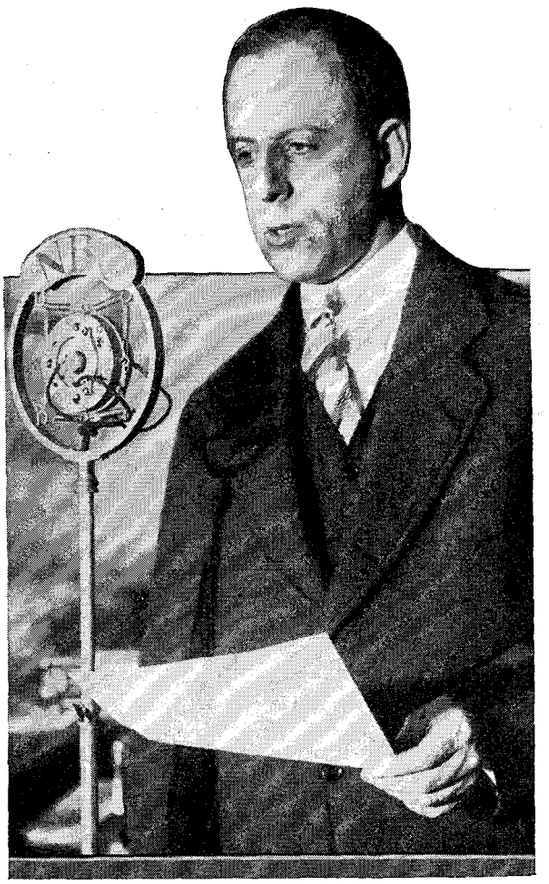
The State, he says, "stood by, an accessory to the crimes of irresponsible individualism":

"Selfishness was enthroned in all its cruel majesty. To the faint cries: 'This shall never happen again,' and the suggestions of a league of peoples to organize mankind, there came the laughter of scorn as if the brotherhood of man had never been given the breath of a dominant religion nineteen hundred-odd years ago. And thus we developed our irresponsible individualism into a creed of self-centered nationalism.

"We ask: 'When will the depression end; when will we recover our economic poise; what formula shall we use to bring business back?' believing still that by waving a magic wand we can set in motion the great forces of profitable business. Are we blind again to the greater necessity of a renaissance of human spirit, an awakening—a new attitude of mind among individuals as well as nations?"

IT is idle to speak of economic recovery until there has been "a fateful change in the attitude of the peoples toward each other," says Mr. Lawrence. And he thinks that—

"Could we but regard ourselves as interdependent, as nations that must trade with each other, that must lend to each other, that must trust one another, that must give and take in the spirit of reciprocal friendship, we would give courage to the faltering voices of statesmen who see the course we should traverse, but who are not emboldened yet by an enlightened public opinion to set their faces to the horizon that beckons them."



International photograph

"A Decade of Debauchery"

Says David Lawrence, well-known Washington correspondent, "has affected the lives of men, women, and children everywhere." He points a way out.

The course is outlined by Mr. Lawrence. We must cast out of our systems the law of retaliation, with its implications of ultimate revenge, for "we shall move forward only by endeavoring to raise the standard of international morality, by invoking the religion of reason and the higher laws of self-abnegation."

Mutual trust must be reestablished, so that there shall be no need for excessive armaments to destroy business and throw budgets out of balance. We must restore an international confidence growing out of political equilibrium, which will result in payment of debts and balanced budgets, and create once more a world market for the bonds of honest people.

WE must bring a readjustment of trade relations "with truly competitive tariffs in place of embargoes, and with reciprocity as the foundation-stone."

The disarmament conference is at hand. It will be a test. "What can we do as the climax draws near?" asks Mr. Lawrence:

"We can turn in these critical hours to the unconquerable spirit of our fathers, the faith that guided the destiny of human life through the dark ages of selfishness and greed in centuries past, for, inevitably, the light of reason and conscience that has been dimmed in a decade of irresponsible individualism must shine brightly once more as the new nationalism spreads good-will on earth—an enlightened nationalism, an intelligent nationalism, a helpful, kindly, and brotherly nationalism, which alone can mitigate and relieve the universal suffering of mankind."

British "Arrogance" Not in Need of Prayer

"NATIONAL arrogance" is not a British fault, it seems. Patriotic British vicars do not agree with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York that England has indulged in it, and needs to pray for forgiveness.

So they declined to repeat the phrase on the day set aside for national intercession and prayer.

Both Archbishops had approved for "optional use" an elaborate list of prayers asking for divine guidance in the world depression. Some of the prayers aroused such antagonism, however, that in many churches only the customary prayers were used.

The prayer which aroused the bitterest hostility, we read in a special cable to the New York *Times*, was this: "Because we have indulged in national arrogance, finding satisfaction in our power over others rather than in our ability to serve them, forgive us our trespasses." The objecting vicars said that nobody in their congregations believed the statement to be true, and therefore declined to include it in their services.

At Canterbury Cathedral, however, many of the suggested prayers were offered, and in a broadcast service there the following prayer was included: "Let us pray for the League of Nations, and particularly for the conference on disarmament about to assemble."

"The author of the prayers must have studied the resolutions

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the Trades Union Congress rather than the collects of the Prayer Book," objects the aristocratic London *Morning Post*. "Where is there a trace in the prayer of the noble language of Cranmer and those others who gave the old Book of Common Prayer to the Church?"

THE author of the new prayer, continues *The Morning Post*, is too much imprest "with the current jargon of the platform, and is insensible to the dignity of the English liturgy." And "nothing," we are told, "could be better calculated to induce a spirit of national humiliation than the thought that such prayers could be authorized by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York."

But if the Church can not remember in its prayers the matters which are engrossing the thoughts of its parishioners to-day, speaks up the New York *Herald Tribune*, "then the Church would appear to be passing from an active force in the daily affairs of men into a philological museum." If it has not in the past prayed for prosperity, "it has certainly prayed for well-being, which ought to be much the same thing, and if earlier divines never spoke of the 'restoration of credit' they have concerned themselves over rain for crops or fair winds for fishing fleets, which were of similar economic importance in simpler societies."

New Vistas

By Thomas Curtis Clark

A DAY will come, in not undreamed of years,
When men shall wake with singing on their lips.
Their toil will bloom with hope, uncursed by fears;
They will not labor to the tune of whips;
They will not close their days as battered ships!
Then all shall be as gods, Olympus-born,
And joy shall grace each heart. As beauty drips
From summer dawns, so from the fields of corn
Shall gladness be shed forth on all the sons of morn.

Then lust will die, and gold will lose its lure.
No soul will gloat while others starve for bread.
The lore of love will prove the ample cure
For all earth's ills, now meetly harvested.
Each man, a king, in pride shall lift his head,
And every child, still bright with heaven's gleams,
Shall play in Eden-gardens, tenanted
By fays and elves. By softly flowing streams
We men of earth shall find again our long lost dreams.

—*The Christian Century, Chicago.*

If Not Union, Perhaps Cooperation

COOPERATION, IF NOT UNION, might be a happy result of Pope Pius's recent invitation to the rest of Christendom to accept the spiritual sovereignty of Rome, suggests a Roman Catholic weekly.

Protestant journals agree, as told in these pages last week, that Protestantism will never submit to Rome.

But if not unity, why not cooperation?

The suggestion is made by *The Commonweal*, a Roman Catholic weekly rather highly regarded in the editorial offices of Protestant journals. Leaving the doctrinal matters in dispute to other hands, it confines itself "to the lesser, but perhaps more obviously practical, social results of a disunited Christendom which are so sadly obvious to-day." Thus:

"There is no Christian agreement upon the doctrine of the sacrament of matrimony: and as a social consequence Renos multiply their divorce mills throughout the world, family life is disappearing, the birth-control heresy threatens to become a new plague of Manicheism, and the birth-rate drops throughout the world of the white race, except among the bolshevized Slavs.

"There is no Christian agreement upon the moral doctrines which underlie economics and business and industry: and as a social consequence the whole world is inundated by a flood of disaster.

"There is no Christian agreement upon the moral principles underlying the relations between the individual and governments: and as a social consequence there are multiplying dictatorships, tyrannies such as Russia and Mexico, and the shadow of a new Cæsarism heavy upon many nations which once were free.

"Even while withholding their assent to the full invitation of the Pope to return to the center of Christianity, our separated brother Christians may well consider cooperation with the Catholic Church in as full a measure as possible in attempting to reach agreement, and then to take common action, upon many of those fundamental concerns."

WHILE, then, general union is regarded as beyond hope of realization, *The Christian Century* (Undenominational) thinks that the Pope's appeal may persuade the Malabar Church in India, a Nestorian sect, to submit to Rome, as did the Nestorian Uniat Chaldean Church, in consideration of some special concessions. Aside from that, we are told, the Pope "can scarcely expect his words to have much effect upon those to whom its appeal is addrest." *The Christian Century* thinks that probably his real intention is to stiffen the resistance of his own flock "to the forces of disintegration which are working within it." The Chicago journal recites:

"Spain is disestablishing the Roman Catholic Church.

"Mexico is enacting a law—a very foolish and unjust one, as it seems to an outsider—limiting the number of priests permitted in the Federal District to twenty-four, or one to fifty thousand people.

"France is a perpetual problem of the hierarchy. Italy, even with the new concordat, keeps the Vatican in a state of constant anxiety. The predilection of thousands of Poles for a national church keeps Rome uneasy.

"American Catholics—on the whole, perhaps, as faithful as any body of Catholics in the world, because they are Catholics by choice and not by compulsion—are constantly exposed to the hazards of mixed marriages, and the dangerous impact of democratic ideas and institutions.

"After all, perhaps the best way to hold Roman Catholics within the fold is to make frequent appeals to the whole world to come back. Such an appeal is a good strategy of defense. An encyclical appealing for unity by a return to Rome has at least the value of saying again to wavering Catholics that Rome is the center to which all roads lead."

The conclusion of the matter, in the opinion of this Chicago journal, is that ". . . The surest thing in the world of manifold uncertainties is that the churches will never unite by submission to Rome."

Atheists as Criminals

ATHEISM is to be punished as a crime in Germany.

Prosecuting attorneys, news dispatches inform us, have been ordered to proceed severely against atheists and atheistic organizations.

But *The Baptist* thinks this the wrong way to drive out "the cult of the godless," and says:

"It seems apropos and sufficient to quote Roger Williams: 'It is the will of God that . . . a permission of the most paganish, Jewish, Turkish, or anti-Christian consciences and worships be granted to all men in all nations and countries: and they are only to be fought against with that sword which is only in soul matters able to conquer, to wit, the sword of God's Spirit, the word of God.'

"That creed is in a desperate, indeed a hopeless plight which must be sustained by threat of fines or imprisonment. It is a serious thing thus to be brought face to face with the possibility that men may have to learn again in blood and tears what seemed to have been learned, once for all, in darker days, that the human conscience can not be coerced."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

WISE is he who finds a balm for all ills, and this one, speaking in *Harper's* (New York) is fortunate:

ON THE SHORE

By Lindley Williams Hubbell

Here, on this abandoned beach, I could learn to forego
The beauty of cities that have done me such grievous wrong.
Witn the low voice of the surf always at my ears,
I could relinquish song.

Hearing all night the wave breaking on rock,
I could forget that I ever knew
The ill-timed laugh and the inconsequent word
And all the importunate crew

Of the wise and the sick of heat. Here in this place,
Seeing at morning the green wave crested with white,
I would unlearn the barren wisdom of cities,
Lest it undo me quite.

POETRY as well as drama is at work kindling our awareness of the disjointed times. In *The Atlantic Monthly* (Boston):

BREAD LINE

By Florence Converse

What's the meaning of this queue,
Tailing down the avenue,
Full of eyes that will not meet
The other eyes that throng the street,—
The questing eyes, the curious eyes,
Scornful, popping with surprise
To see a living line of men
As long as round the block, and then
As long again? The statisticians
Estimate that these conditions
Have not reached their apogee.
All lines end eventually;
Except of course in theory.
This one has an end somewhere.
End in what?—Pause, there.
What's the meaning in these faces
Modern industry displaces,
Emptying the factory
To set the men so tidily
Along the pavement in a row?
Now and then they take a slow
Shuffling step, straight ahead,
As if a dead march said:
"Beware! I'm not dead."
Now and then an unaverted
Eye bespells the disconcerted
Passer-by; a profile now
And then will lift a beaten brow,—
Waiting what?—the Comforter?
The Pentecostal Visitor?
If by fasting visions come,
Why not to a hungry bum?
Idle, shamed, and underfed,
Waiting for his dole of bread,
What if he should find his head
A candle of the Holy Ghost?
A dim and starveling spark, at most,
But yet a spark? It needs but one.
A spark can creep, a spark can run;
Suddenly a spark can wink
And send us down destruction's brink.
It needs but one to make a star,
Or light a Russian samovar.
One to start a funeral pyre,
One to cleanse a world by fire.
What if our bread line should be
The long slow-match of destiny?
What if even now the Holy
Ghost should be advancing slowly
Down the line, a kindling flame,
Kissing foreheads bowed with shame?
Creep, my ember! Blaze, my brand!
The end of all things is at hand.
Idlers in the market place,
Make an end to your disgrace!
Here's a fair day's work for you,—
To build a world all over new.
What if our slow-match have caught
Fire from a burning thought?
What if we should be destroyed
By our patient unemployed?
Some of us with much to lose
By conflagration will refuse
To hallow arson in the name
Of Pentecost. We'd rather blame
The Devil, who can always find
For idle hand or empty mind
Work to do at Devil's hire.
The Devil loves to play with fire.
We'd rather blame him,—ah, but this
May be just our prejudice.

LINDSAY'S fame may grow like Whitman's. Such tributes as this make a good start for him. In *The Saturday Review of Literature* (New York):

IN MEMORY OF VACHEL LINDSAY

By Sara Teasdale

"Deep in the ages," you said, "Deep in the ages,"
And "To live in mankind is far more than to live in a name"—
You are deep in the ages now, deep in the ages,
You whom the world could not break, nor the years tame.

Fly out, fly on, eagle that is not forgotten,
Fly straight to the innermost light, you who loved sun in your eyes—
Free of the fret, free of the weight of living,
Bravest among the brave and gayest among the wise.

CHRISTMAS is not so far forgotten but that this interesting ceremony, described in *The Commonweal* (New York) will awaken a response:

THE SYMBOL

By Anne Ryan

On a high inaccessible peak stood an old castle inhabited by monks.
Valleys lengthened away from it on every turn,
The hemlocks, no matter how tall they grew, only swept as a boiling sea of green in the winter winds beneath the craggy summit.
And the first thin falls of the river flowed like a grey wound from the side;
All the sky was visible, a great dome traced with patterns by a mighty finger.

It was the eve of the Nativity.
On this night in the stone halls there were early tapers coming, and chill, sandaled feet.
In the vaulted refectory with their food before them all smoking with a watery fragrance, the monks sat waiting for something, a signal perhaps, a sign . . .
A bundle of straw rested beside each place.
All the old monks, their chins on their scapulars, appeared to take the same attitude, doubtless from ennui of repeating worn customs
Endlessly while their thoughts were as eagles for God.
And the young monks were waiting too,
They watched the windows eagerly,
The dusk became greyer and faded.

When on the rim of the world the moon will rise, or the first great star,
A novice will point to it. . . .
Only then will supper commence
Each looking sideways from time to time at the symbol of straw.

AFTER a fleeting reminder of Rupert Brooke's theme, this celebration of the sense of smell is in line with current glorification of the senses. From *Kaleidoscope* (Dallas):

EARTHY THINGS

By Gene Boardman Hoover

I like the pungent smell of earthy things—
A meadow, and a plowed field after rain;
A wine-red patch of clover always brings
The feeling I am nearing home again.
I like the ancient smell of burning wood . . .
The musky essence of old cedar trees—
Upon a lonely sand dune I have stood
Sniffing the breakers from a thousand seas!

From every corner of the world they blow,
Drifting like incense to a deity . . .
They wake my laggard senses—and bestow
A redolence upon my memory.
Primeval odors . . . I have loved since birth—
Created when God made the fragrant earth!

THE picture here in *The Lantern* (Brooklyn) is engaging, tho one can not answer for the "sea-coal," except for the rhythm; more probable would be a driftwood fire. Yet in old English "sea-coal" was coal brought by sea.

ELEMENTAL

By Gene Boardman Hoover

I like the looks of sun-burned fisher folk,
Who live in little hamlets by the sea;
Wholesomely sincere . . . without the cloak
Of deadening old conventionality.
I like the smell and tang of salty air—
The feel of slipping sand beneath my feet,
The sight of gleaming sails—away out where
Horizons fade—and winds of romance meet.

Plain, homespun clothes, and simple kindly hearts,
No thought for swift-winged progress—no desire
For speedy transportation . . . humble parts
Are played around a blazing sea coal fire.
Where minds are free—and thoughts are not disguised,
Where men are Spartan—and uncivilized!

HERE is a belated Christmas poem from *The Frontier* (State University of Montana, Missoula), but wild things do not keep Christmas:

COYOTE

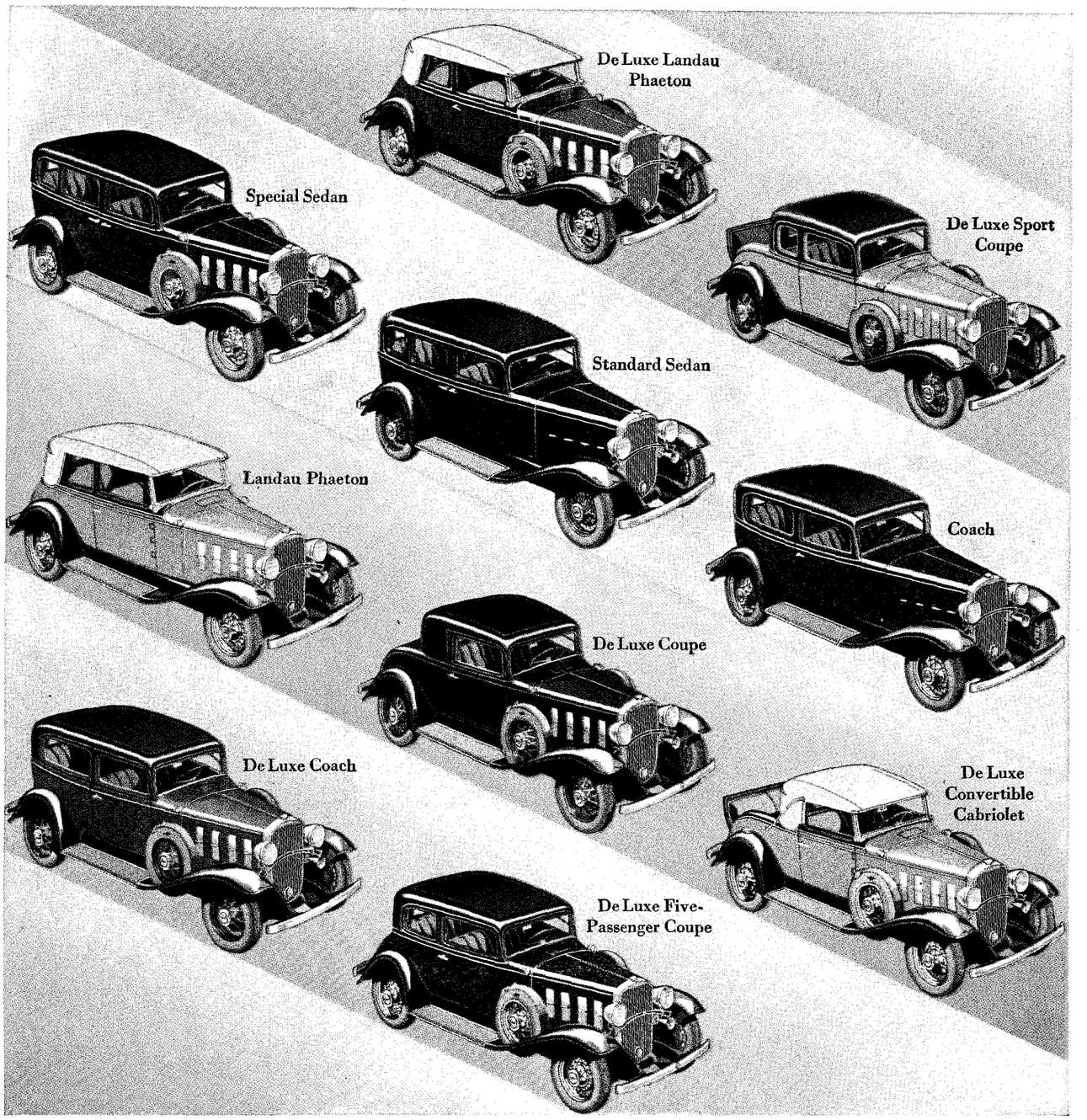
By Jason Bolles

When February drifts were deep
Coyote came and killed a sheep.
I think it was in April when
We found and dug Coyote's den.
Coyote came among the flowers
In June and took six hens of ours.
One August night when stars were dim
We set a poisoned bait for him.
Next month we heard Coyote laugh
While dining on an orphan calf.
November-time, among the haws
Our trap caught three coyote claws.

The year came on to Christmas day.
Beyond the barn a little way
We saw Coyote in the snow.
I raised my gun—and Dad said, "No!"
Then, "Merry Christmas, you old cuss,
Tomorrow peel your eye for us!"

That night we heard the bogy wail
Of Coyote, brisk and hale,
Arrow up the bitter air
Before we said our Christmas prayer.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



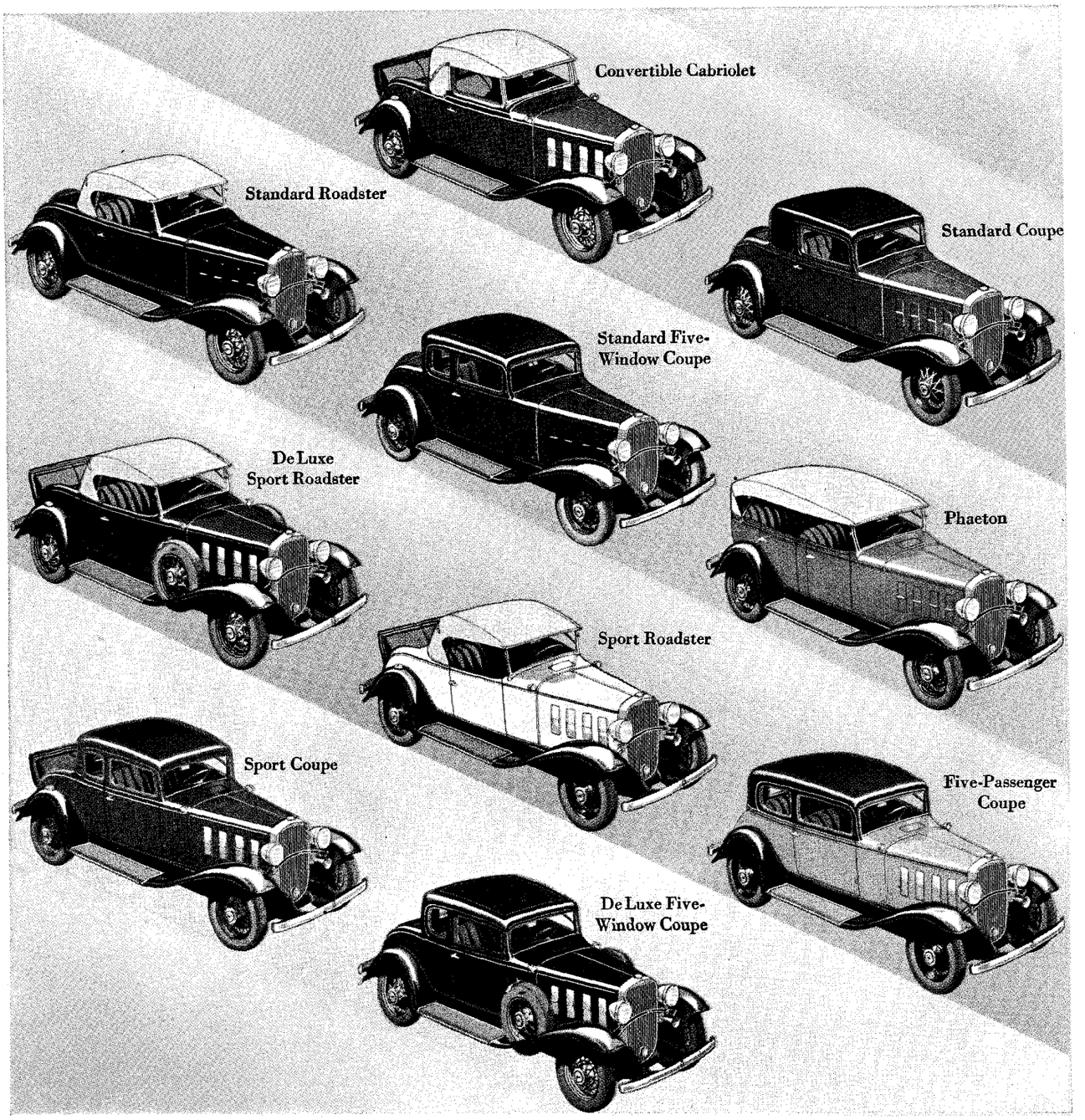
Presenting

THE GREAT AMERICAN VALUE FOR 1932

CHEVROLET A new Chevrolet Six that *looks*, *feels*, *handles* and *performs* like nothing you have ever associated with low prices before! Such is the Great American Value for 1932, which Chevrolet presents in 20 striking new models!

All the latest, greatest thrills of modern motoring are combined in these cars—all the major developments in engineering and craftsmanship. For the first time in any low-priced car, the safe, silent Syncro-Mesh transmission is combined with Free Wheeling. This double feature assures quick, quiet, easy gear-shifting and positive control under every driving condition. The Chevrolet 60-horsepower six-cylinder engine is 20 per cent more powerful than before; its speed has been increased to a maximum of 65 to 70 miles an hour; its acceleration made faster and quieter; its *built-in* six-cylinder smoothness even *smoother*. Many vital improvements have been introduced into the chassis—notably, a new and original stabilized front-end

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



construction not found in any other automobile. And in styling the body-lines, Chevrolet and Fisher designers have used, for their inspiration, the modern streamline beauty of custom cars.

Yet with all these outstanding new features, Chevrolet's traditional economy has been carefully maintained. And the prices have been set at figures that are among the very lowest in the automobile market!

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., DETROIT, MICH., DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

PRICED AS LOW AS $475 F. O. B. FLINT, MICH.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT EXTRA. LOW DELIVERED PRICES AND EASY G. M. A. C. TERMS

Silent Syncro-Mesh shift . . . Simplified Free Wheeling . . . Improved six-cylinder engine . . . 60 horsepower (20% increase) . . . 65 to 70 miles an hour . . . Faster, quieter getaway . . . Smoother operation . . . Smarter Fisher Bodies . . . Greater comfort and vision . . . Unequalled economy

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Man's Blame for Epidemics

IF YOU TAKE IN THIEVES AS GUESTS, your property will probably be stolen.

And if you are hospitable to germs and offer them the food they like, you must expect to have bronchitis, or possibly pneumonia or meningitis.

In fact, we are assured by *The Illinois Health Messenger* (Springfield), epidemics are rarely sudden outbursts that come without warning. Neither do they result alone from the activity of germs. People must share with bacteria the responsibility not only for epidemic diseases but likewise for such endemic infections as tuberculosis. Says *The Messenger:*

"The last object of any and all disease germs is to kill a person or even to make him sick, because that destroys the source of food of germs. Killing off people is to disease germs what the wilful exhaustion of agricultural land would be to humans. Either would be a case of killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

"Man must therefore blame himself for a very important part in the causes of every epidemic. He not only provides the soil upon which the epidemics grow but he cultivates the soil in the sense that he allows it to become especially favorable for the rapid multiplication of germs.

"Of course there is such a thing as a healthy person with relatively high resistance being overwhelmed in an attack by a multiplicity of germs.

"This danger is minimized, however, by quarantine, but it sometimes materializes by contact with carriers, ambulatory patients, and in homes in which children or even adults come into repeated contact with tuberculous patients. It may also happen when a person drinks or eats highly contaminated water or food.

"Evidence indicates, however, that a decrease in physical resistance is on the whole a more important factor than exposure to large dosage of germs.

"Colds and pneumonia are particularly good illustrations of diseases which await the invitation of humans before making an attack. Germs of these diseases are almost universally present nearly all the time.

"By breathing polluted air, by eating a one-sided and undernourishing diet, by living for most of the winter in what to all practical purposes is a hot-house, by changing suddenly from high and dry inside temperatures to low, moist outside temperatures, by drinking too much and walking too little, and by indulging too much in other ways the desire for comfort and pleasure without compensating adjustments, the body is converted into an incubator for disease germs.

"Epidemic meningitis is another disease that usually requires an invitation before establishing itself in the body. A cold or a spree or a convalescence or an indigestion or an undernourished condition or a pair of bad tonsils, coupled with crowding too many people into one room, are conditions which nearly always precede an attack of epidemic meningitis. Carriers of the germs are numerous enough to make exposure rather common.

"As to smallpox and diphtheria, every man, woman and child can take his or her choice in the risk of these infections.

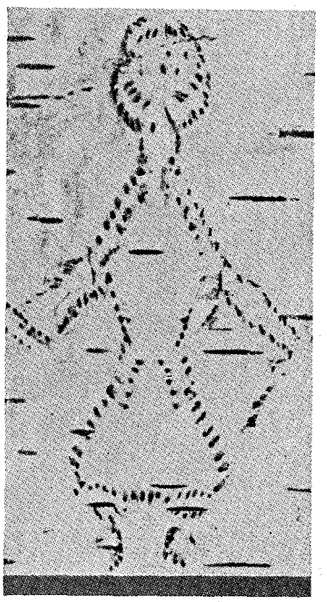
"These illustrations show how much each community and each individual can decide for it or himself how many and how extensive will be the epidemic outbreaks of this winter.

"Every form of epidemic disease which the winter will bring is now prevalent.

"Exposure to infection is almost certain for everybody.

"The question as to whether this or that person will be sick is largely a question of whether or not the body will be able to resist an attack. That is a thing over which we have a large degree of mastery if we are clever enough to recognize the situation and are able to adjust ourselves accordingly.

"The most serious aspect of unemployment distress is the possible effects on health, particularly of children. Undernourishment, overcrowding of living-quarters and a shortage of clothing may lead not alone to sharp excesses of various communicable diseases within the immediate future but to serious health problems such as tuberculosis, lowered vitality, reduced mental alertness, and an increase in nervous instability throughout the life of the generation affected. Health problems like these, because of the influence on mental capacity, may become determining factors in the political and economic course of a nation."



Courtesy of Science Service

Not a Paper Doll

But an example of the lost Indian art of biting designs in birch bark. Here is an Indian woman dancing. She is an old woman, it appears, for her shoulders droop and her knees take the bending step without any lively spring.

The Lost Art of Biting Pictures

NOT OF BITING AN EXISTING PICTURE, as some of us may feel like doing when it is particularly bad, but actually of producing a picture by biting.

Chippewa squaws, we learn from *Science News Letter*, a Science Service publication (Washington), used to be able to do this, with results shown in the accompanying reproduction; but we are assured by the writer that the present generation can not achieve it. It is a "Lost Art" like those Wendell Phillips used to lecture about.

To quote *The News Letter:*

"Evidence of a real 'lost art,' which once flourished among Chippewa Indians around Lake Superior, has been brought to the Smithsonian Institution by Frances Densmore, collaborator for the Institution. Miss Densmore, who has studied the customs of the Chippewas on their reservations, has collected about 170 specimens of the lost art. The United States National Museum has just acquired a portion of the collection.

"The specimens are small pieces of birch bark covered with delicate patterns. They were made by Chippewa women, who took birch bark as soft and pliable as tissue-paper, and folded it and bit the designs with their teeth.

"Some of the outlines represent rows of dancing Indians, rather like the rows of paper dolls, all alike, that children cut out of folded paper. Other pieces of bark are marked with geometric patterns, like the lace mats that can be cut out of a square of paper folded again and again. When held to the light, the bark pictures make attractive transparencies.

"This trick of biting a design with little, neat, precise cuts is one that the younger generations of Chippewas can not achieve, declares Miss Densmore. It is truly a lost art.

"Nor can the young Chippewa women keep in mind an elaborate pattern that is to be produced. That fine art of clear thinking, too, is lost.

"A woman of older Chippewa generations could think out a design of butterflies, leaves, beavers, or other nature forms, and then fold the bark—even as many as twenty-four folds—and without hesitation transfer the mental picture to the folded bark, perfect. When a young Chippewa to-day tries a hand at the old art, she 'nibbles' the bark, leaving a heavy, patchy line, which betokens her mental uncertainty as much as her lack of dental skill.

"The lost art of biting pictures in bark died out at least fifty years ago, Miss Densmore estimates. How long ago the pictures were first made is uncertain. When the Chippewa women brought out samples of the old art to show to Miss Densmore, they told how they thought the art began.

"Some woman was sitting on the ground by a wigwam or camp-fire, they said. She picked up a broad leaf or piece of soft bark, and idly folded it and bit a few lines into it. She looked at it and showed the others. So, other women tried it, and competition arose.

"The art flourished especially in the sugar-camps, early in spring, when birch-tree bark is suitably pliant."

(*Department continued on page 26*)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Don't be ashamed of your skin! Attack the underlying cause *of hateful eruptions.*

It's remarkable how quickly such SKIN ERUPTIONS disappear

explains DR. SINGER, *of Vienna*

DOES your skin keep breaking out—in spite of everything you do?

Read this:—

"I long ago proved that skin eruptions such as pimples and boils are the result of intestinal stasis (constipation)."

Those are the words of Dr. Gustav Singer, of Vienna, famous clinic head and physician to members of ex-royalty and the diplomatic corps. He adds:—

"We know that the best way to eliminate intestinal germs is by means of . . yeast. By its action intestinal disorders such as . . . constipation are corrected.

"In connection with this," he explains, "a very remarkable result can be obtained—a sudden disappearance of ugly skin eruptions..."

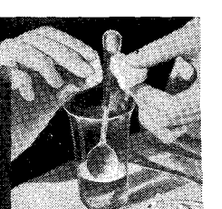
Eaten regularly, Fleischmann's Yeast softens accumulated food residues in your intestines . . . gently stimulates the action that removes them.

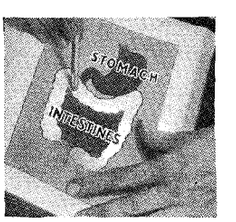
Thus your whole system is internally "toned," cleansed—purified. Your blood clears. The principal *cause* of skin blemishes, bad breath, headaches, etc., is no more!

So start eating Fleischmann's Yeast—3 cakes every day—before meals, or between meals and at bedtime. Eat it just plain or dissolved in water (a third of a glass).

Each cake, you know, is rich in vitamins B, G and D. Write for booklet. Standard Brands Inc., 691 Washington Street, New York City.

The famous Paris dermatologist, DR. GASTOU, says: "For skin eruptions, I advise fresh yeast." DR. LÉVAI, head of Central Hospital, Budapest, states: "I have prescribed yeast for years."





(*At right*) Here's where poisons form that lead to pimples, boils, bad breath, coated tongue, etc. Eating Fleischmann's Yeast keeps intestines active and clean—clears up the skin. *Try it!*

"The great Doctors are right"

"My complexion was so poor, I hated to go out," *writes* Hazel Morris, *of Tulsa, Okla.,* (at right). "I was miserable. My system was sluggish and very few things I ate would agree with me.

"Some friends were eating Fleischmann's Yeast. I tried it, and began to feel so much better, I forgot all about the indigestion—it was gone. But most important of all, the ugly complexion blemishes went away and my skin became clear . . . I have long hours now, but don't seem to get tired, as I did."

Important **Fleischmann's Yeast for health comes only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It is yeast in its fresh, effective form—the kind famous doctors advise! You can get it at grocers, restaurants and soda fountains.**

© 1932 Standard Brands Incorporated

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TWO GREAT NEW OLDSMOBILES

A LARGER, FINER, FASTER SIX AND

Two Brilliant New Oldsmobiles Are Now on Display • A Lar

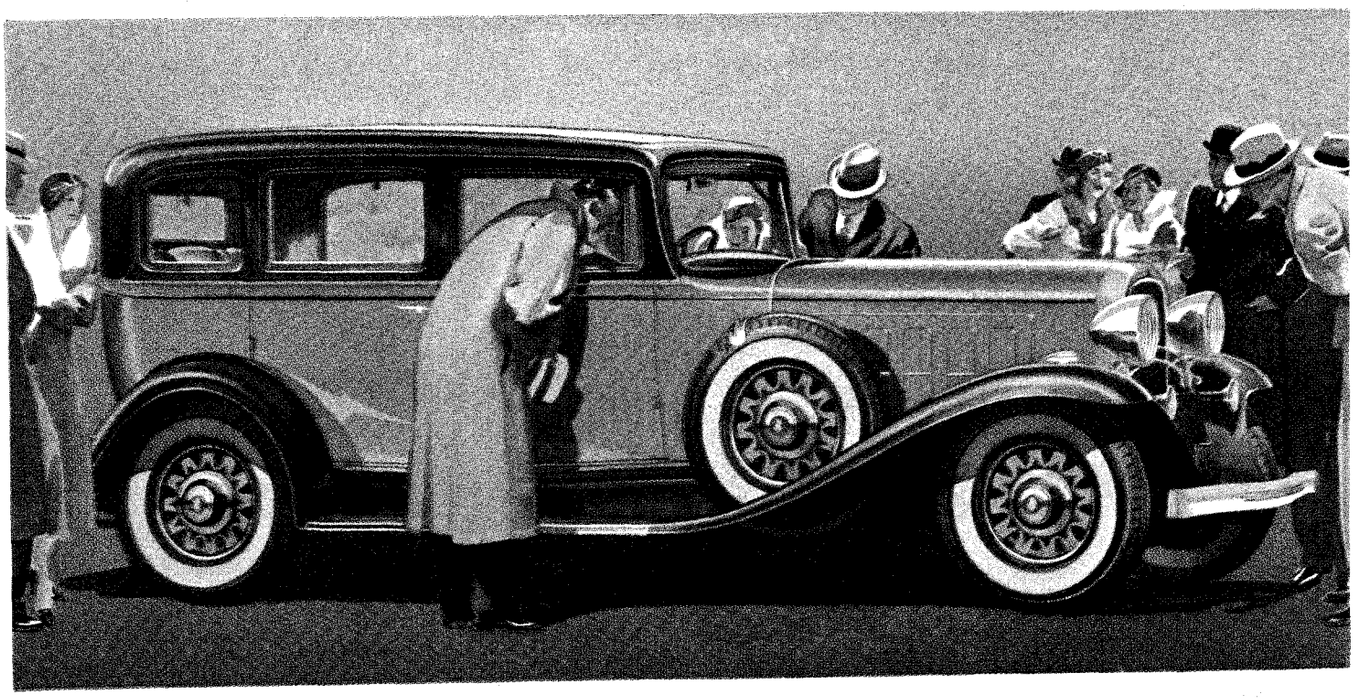
• Distinctive New Styling • Roomier, Sound-Proofed Fisher

Shift Transmission • Ride Regulator And Double-Action Hy

Automatic Choke • Engine Decarbonizer • And A Long Li

Comfort • Also, A Brand New Eight Is Now On Display • In

Straight Eight Engine Of 87 Horsepower • Remarkable For Its Sp



• • • THE GREATEST VALUES EVER OFFERED BY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Products of
General Motors

NEW STRAIGHT EIGHT UNDER $1000

iner, Faster Six Of 74 Horsepower • With Longer Wheelbase

s • Free Wheeling And An Improved Syncro-Mesh Silent-

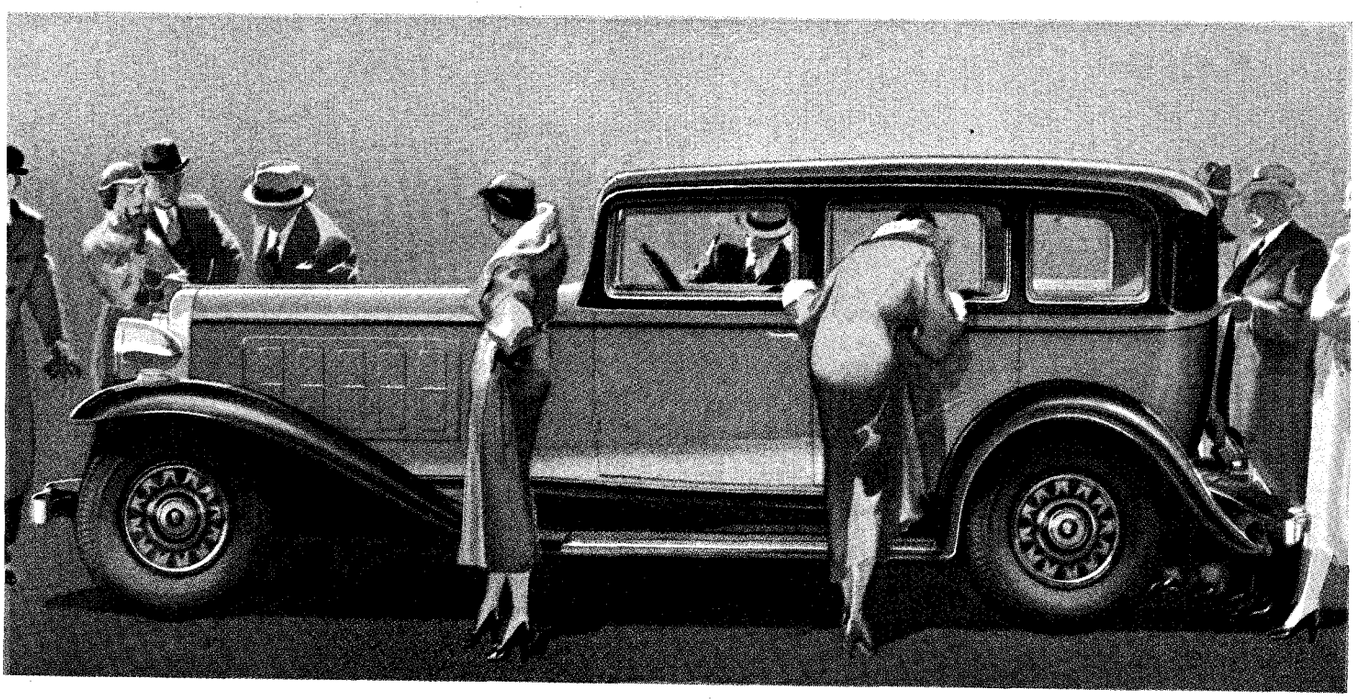
c Shock Absorbers • Oil Temperature Regulator • Full

Other Important New Features That Add To Your Pleasure And

ating The Many Outstanding Features Of The 1932 Six • Plus A

lexibility And Smoothness • The Six, $875 • The Eight, $975.

Prices above are for 2-door Sedans, f. o. b. Lansing



ICA'S OLDEST MOTOR CAR MANUFACTURER • • •

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

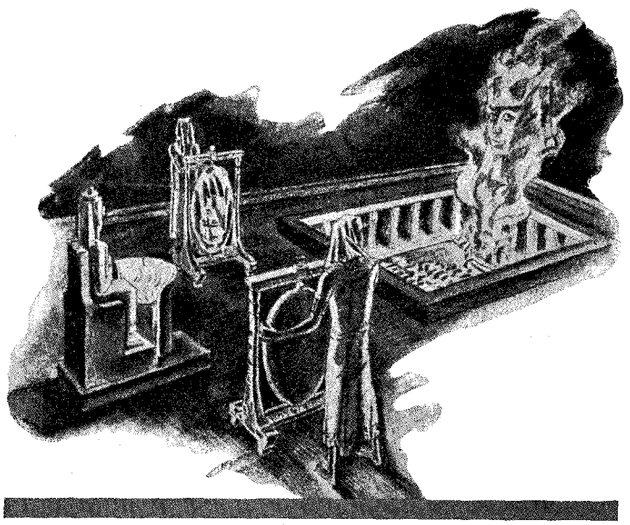
(*Department continued from page 22*)

Lantern Images in Space

MOST OF US HAVE BEEN SURPRIZED, at some time or other, to see, before a concave mirror, the image, hovering in space, of some reflected object.

These images, which the opticians call "real," as distinguished from the "virtual" images like those in an ordinary plane mirror, are now used in Germany to exhibit specimens to students in a classroom.

In an article entitled "Solid Projection in Space," their



Mirror Process of the Ancient Egyptians

A process which may be a "predecessor" of the catascope, in order to cause the deity to appear in the Temple of Alexandria.

production is described in *Reclam's Universum* (Leipzig) by K. A. Kunze. We read:

"In the past, whenever it was necessary to illustrate a lecture by means of small objects, such as crystals, minerals, plants, metals, or samples of material, the objects were passed from hand to hand.

"When, finally, it was the turn of the last man on the last bench to view the object, he had forgotten what the question was.

"In this respect the art of projecting has created a complete change. At present the epidiascope projects the picture of an opaque body upon the projection screen so that it becomes visible to each person in the audience at the same time.

"Unfortunately, this apparatus requires the darkening of the lecture-room and the presence of an attendant. The continual change of the lighting and the manipulations at the projecting apparatus divert the attention of the audience, nor are the students able to take notes in the dark. A new projecting apparatus, the catascope, removes all these drawbacks.

"The catascope projects images, in three dimensions, of minerals, plants, animals, and preparations, even in physical, chemical, and biological experiments, into space. The hitherto-necessary projection screen and the disturbing alternate lighting and darkening of the lecture-room are abolished, and during the lecture the audience can take notes without interference.

"The speaker no longer depends on an attendant. He can place the catascope close to his desk, and thus reach the object illustrating his lecture. Without being disturbed, the audience sees all processes upon the image formed in space.

"The construction of the catascope is extremely simple. A finely ground concave mirror of crystal glass, of an interior diameter of about twenty inches, a few small incandescent-lamp projectors, and a simple adjustable object-lens with its holder are all that are required.

"No matter whether the object is placed before or behind the focus in the optical center-line of the mirror, a solid-colored reproduction of the object appears. By turning the lens-holder on its axis, all sides of the object may be viewed. The rotation is done from the reverse side of the mirror by a hand-wheel, and does not interfere with the view.

"For full exposure of the object, two small incandescent-lamp projectors are used. They are contrived so that their beams fall upon the concave mirror, which collects, concentrates, and directs them upon the object. This simple illumination of the object in connection with its exposed position are particular advantages of the catascope, since injurious heating of the object is avoided. Cooling contrivances, as in other projection apparatus, are thus superfluous. The electric connection is simple and the operating cost small; the current consumption is no higher than that of a desk lamp.

"In order to make possible a good and easy view of the image from all seats in the lecture hall the mirror may be first moved to and fro, then up and down. The motion of the mirror as well as the rotation of the objective lens-holder may also, whenever required by the condition of the room, be accomplished by electric remote control. The various motions are produced by small electromotors which are switched on and off by push-buttons. The push-buttons may be arranged on a small plate, where they are visible at a glance and easily accessible to the lecturer."

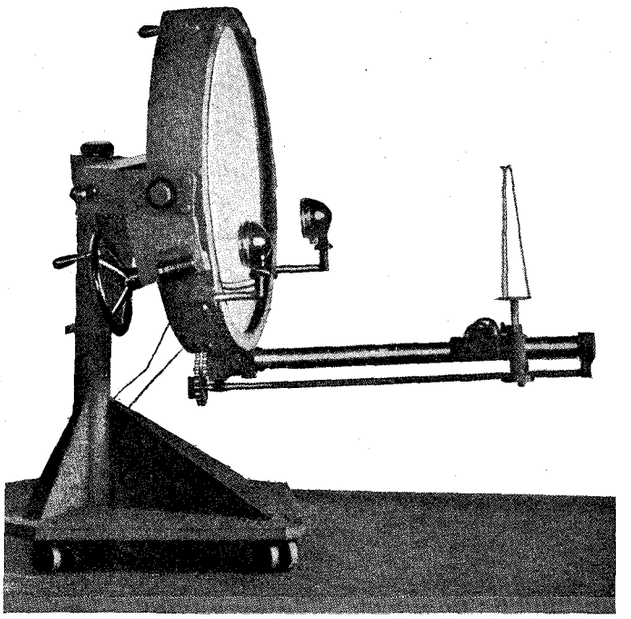
Curing Disease With Artificial Fever

AN ANCIENT MEDICAL JEST tells of the incompetent physician who boasted that when in doubt he always gave his patients something to "throw them into fits; for," he added, "I'm death on fits."

Not so much of a joke, perhaps, after all, for the up-to-date medical man, in certain cases, is now inducing artificial fever in his patients.

The fever is kept under control, and it works by weakening bacterial action and stimulating the normal protective agencies of the body. Writes Dr. Robert A. Kilduffe in *The American Journal of Nursing* (New York), under the heading "Synthetic Fever as a Treatment for Disease":

"While fever has long been recognized as a symptom of



Simple Construction of the Catascope

It consists in the main of a concave mirror, two projectors and an objective lens-holder.

disease, it was only within relatively recent times that it was recognized that fever in itself was in principle a beneficial rather than an injurious reaction.

"As an increase in temperature is always accompanied by an increase in the pulse and respiratory rate, it is obvious that the bodily mechanism is working under forced draft. As under these circumstances the manufacture of protective substances takes place at an increased rate, fever, within certain limits, may be regarded as a beneficent reaction to disease.

"The primary observation of fever as a therapeutic agent arose from a study of certain cases of a condition—paresis—resulting

(*Department continued on page 30*)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

This takes trying

BUT MAN! IT'S WORTH IT!

The grandest fling in all tobacco-enjoyment! . . .
Mouth-happiness!
Here it is . . . in 3 steps:

1 Try ***one Spud.*** Don't stop . . . simply because such cooly-coolness is a new one on you.

2 Try ***one pack of Spuds.*** Don't stop . . . simply because you're hardened to instant tobacco kick.

3 Try ***one week of Spuds.*** Watch that *noticeably* cool taste disappear. Watch the tobacco taste get keener and keener. And, notice, *how fresh, how clean, how all-around swell* your mouth begins to feel.

That's it . . . mouth-happiness . . . the grand, new freedom in old-fashioned tobacco enjoyment.

THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO CO., INC., LOUISVILLE, KY.

SPUD

MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES

20 FOR 20c (U. S.) . . . 20 FOR 30c (CANADA)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EXTRA STRENGTH EXTRA SAFETY EXTRA MILEAGE

AT TODAY'S low prices, everyone can afford to equip their car with the strongest and safest tires made—and at today's speeds, your life and the lives of your family often depend upon your tires.

Here are the three most important reasons why Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires give you Extra Strength, Extra Safety and Extra Mileage.

1. ***Gum-Dipping***—By this Firestone patented process the cotton fibers in every cord are saturated with liquid rubber—preventing internal friction and heat and increasing the flexing life of every cord by 58%. This process makes the cord body *tougher* and *stronger.*

2. ***Two Extra Cord Plies Under the Tread***—This patented construction gives 26% greater protection against punctures and blow-outs and 56% stronger bond between tread and cord body. You are assured of *safety at any speed.*

3. ***The Non-Skid Tread***—The scientifically compounded and designed Firestone Non-Skid Tread grips and holds the road, giving maximum safety and *longer wear.*

Why did
6,928 Tire Dealers join with FIRESTONE in **1930**
and
8,613 Tire Dealers join with FIRESTONE in **1931?**
To Sell and Service the Best Tire Values in the World

There's a Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store conveniently located near you. Drive in today and see for yourself the Extra Values in Firestone Tires.

Protect yourself and family with the strongest and safest tires at no additional cost.

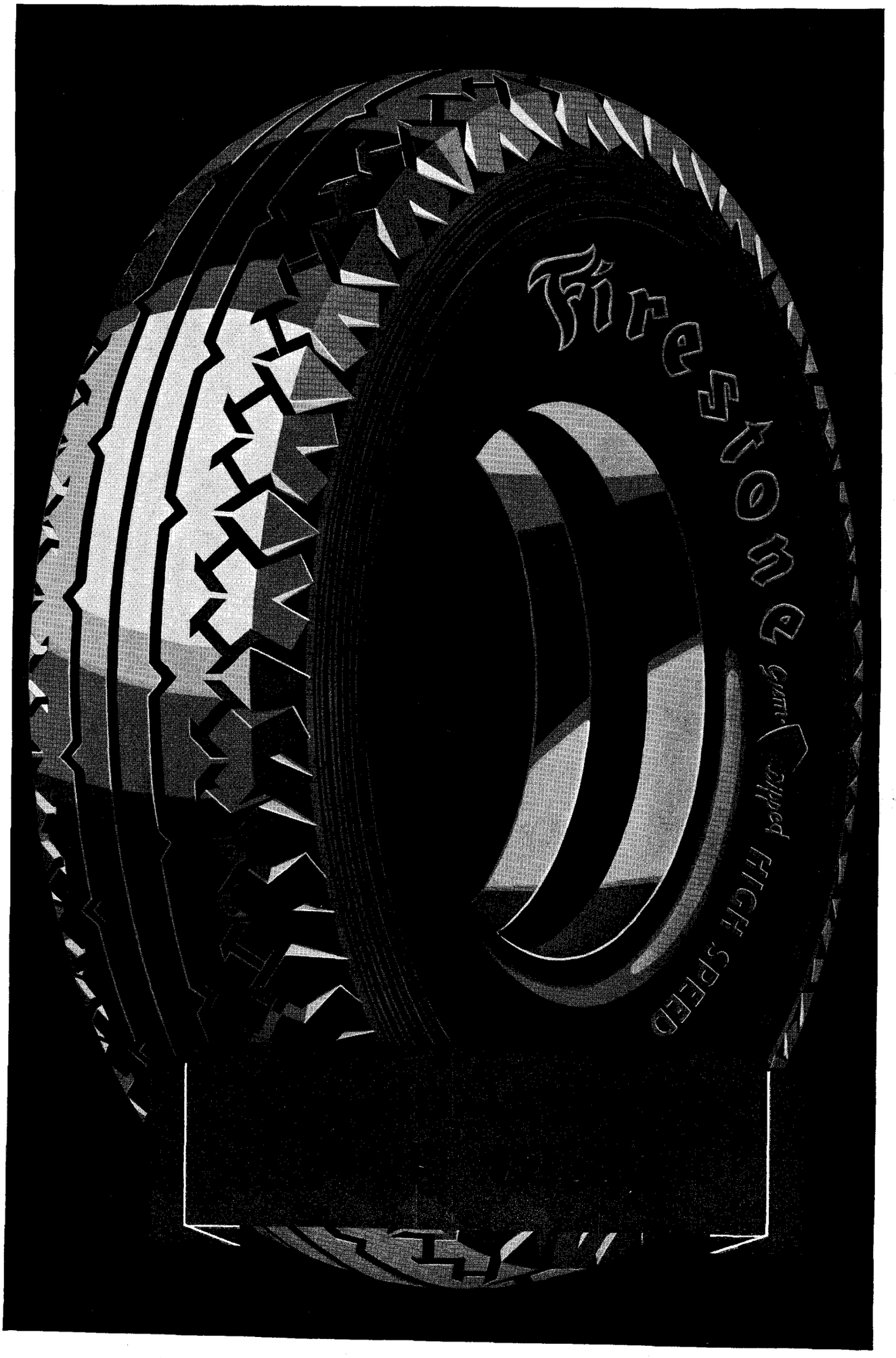
Listen to the ***"Voice of Firestone"*** *Every Monday Night over N. B. C. Nationwide Network*

Firestone

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

Copyright, 1932, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(*Department continued from page 26*)

from the invasion of the brain and spinal cord by the organism which is the cause of syphilis. An Austrian physician, von Wagner-Jauregg, noted that several paretics who had had typhoid fever showed, after their recovery, a marked improvement in their symptoms. He determined to produce fever deliberately in other paretics in the hope that they, too, might show similar improvement. So he began to give his paretic patients malarial fever by injecting malarial parasites into the blood with marked evidence of symptomatic improvement."

It was not always possible to obtain a supply of parasites or to keep them alive and on hand as needed. Experimental medicine therefore began to search for some simpler method of producing fever. Dr. Kilduffe goes on:

"Now, almost a quarter of a century ago it was demonstrated that if electrodes were applied to the body any particular area could be made, by the passage of electricity, to reach a high degree of temperature.

"This procedure is known as diathermy, and is now utilized for the production of fever for the treatment of disease.

"The production of a febrile reaction maintained for four hours on alternate days is now being used in the treatment of paresis with definite and beneficial results in many cases.

"The bacteria which are so often concerned in disease, show a distinct susceptibility to changes in temperature. As a rule they grow most luxuriantly, and are the most active at the normal body temperature of 98.5 degrees Fahrenheit.

"While it is quite certain that the temperatures produced by medical diathermy are insufficient to produce bacterial death, there is experimental evidence to suggest that such an exposure is able to inhibit the growth of bacteria, and to slow up their activity.

"In the second place, one of the immediate responses of the body to the application of heat is an increased flow of blood to the area as a part of the heat-regulating mechanism.

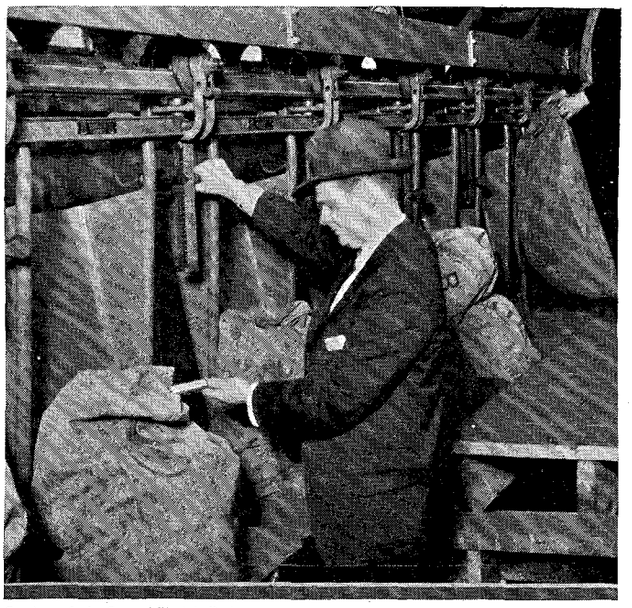
"There is, through the medium of the increased blood-flow, a mechanical flushing out of the area which serves to carry away undesirable products and by-products of disease.

"In addition, the fluids of the blood leak out into the surrounding tissues, and serve to dilute any poisons or toxins present.

"Of equal and sometimes even greater importance is the fact that the blood may bring to the affected area various protective substances which exert a specific antagonistic action on the disease process.

"And, finally, the blood disseminates throughout the area large numbers of cells (phagocytes) whose business it is to remove bacteria and tissue débris, which they digest and destroy.

"The artificial production of fever has assumed a definite place in the treatment of disease as a result of observation followed by careful experimentation which, in brief, is the inevitable pathway of discovery in any field."



Courtesy of *The General Electric Review*

It Speeds Your Letter on Its Way

Dispatcher setting photoelectric relay control for discharging mail bags from the conveyer at the proper car-loading points.

The Busy Photoelectric Tube

ONLY a short time ago nobody outside of a laboratory had ever heard of it.

Now it has been prest into use in thousands of places to do all kinds of things—especially to perform acts that must be done quietly and with delicacy. Light and electricity are silent, swift, obedient.

Numerous uses of the tube have already been described in these columns. In an illustrated article contributed to *The General Electric Review* (Schenectady, N. Y.), by B. S. Havens, these and many others are described and pictured. We quote some extracts below:

"A simple case of control is furnished by an automatic door-opening mechanism in the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company. This door may be opened by merely tapping with the hand on a metal plate, in the wall outside, in accordance with a definite code. Each time the plate is tapped, the electrical capacity of the tapper's body results in a voltage of sufficient magnitude being imprest on the grid of a Thyratron tube to cause the tube to pass current and set coded relays to work. If the tapping has been done correctly, the final relay will function and cause a motor-driven mechanism to open the door.

"A different utilization is made in theaters in the control of the stage lighting and house lighting. Other applications are in the control of mobile-color lighting as applied to exterior flood lighting, show-window lighting, outdoor or indoor advertising signs, electric fountains, etc."

Such control as this eliminates bulky switchboards, and puts all lighting at the finger-tips of a "lighting director." The mere flick of a switch or the turn of a knob may introduce an entirely new color or lighting scheme, or "black out" the stage, house lights, or both. In many cases the use of mechanical devices tript by the movement of material or machinery can not be used because the material may be too light to apply the necessary force, or may be damaged by the contact, or because some accidental foreign material might damage the mechanism itself. In other cases, space limitations may prevent, and in still others the friction interposed by such mechanical contact may interfere with accuracy. In all such cases the discovery of photoelectric control is of great value. To quote again:

"An example is found in a device for measuring the compactness of the fiber structure of various kinds of paper, and the test consists of forcing air at a low pressure through a sample. The paper is clamped in position, and air-pressure is applied by an inverted cylindrical cup which moves downward as the air escapes through the paper. The measurements are very refined and the slightest movement of the pressure-cup must be reflected in the indicating equipment. The interposition of gears or other mechanical devices would interfere with accuracy. Light, however, offers no resistance to the operation of the device, and a photoelectric relay is successfully used to operate an electric timer.

"Flexibility and freedom from fingers in contact with hot metal were the determining factors in an installation made by the Bethlehem Steel Company for cutting hot bars. The light given off by the hot bar itself is sufficient to operate the photoelectric relay.

"In using the relay it is not necessary that the beam of light be totally interrupted. Within certain limits, increases or decreases in the amount of light can be made to affect the tube suitably. Advantage is taken of this in turning on electric signs at the approach of darkness, and in switching on street lights, or interior lights in schools, factories, etc.

"The water of the South Platte River, diverted for use by the city of Denver, becomes quite turbid during the seasons of melting snows or heavy rains. A special fitting with plate-glass disks at each end is used to observe this turbidity, but a photoelectric tube does the observing. If the water is turbid beyond a predetermined value, it decreases the light that reaches the photoelectric tube, and a gong sounds to warn the operator that a change is necessary in the handling or treatment of the water.

"To a lesser extent, other types of electron tubes, such as cathode-ray tubes, X-ray tubes, neon-glow tubes, mercury-arc rectifier tubes, etc., have also found use in industry. For example, Pliotron tubes are advantageously employed in bringing elevators immediately to the proper level at the various floors, regardless of load, and such tubes are also used in train control."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Johnny comes marching home

ANY small boy's mother knows that sudden sinking of the heart, that premonition of impending disaster.

He's coming home . . . into the yard and up the steps. No loitering . . . no laughter . . . no cat-calls to "the gang." A little group of them, pale-faced and excited, watch his progress from the curb. And Johnny marches in. His eyes look very big and wide . . . his lips are puckered in a tremulous attempt at a whistle . . . he holds his left hand at the wrist and the ends of his fingers are red. . . .

"Aw, it's nothing, Ma," says he. "We were down at the lumber-yard. I got it jammed under a plank."

* * *

As long as boys are boys they will meet with accidents. But a modern mother doesn't lose her head. When Johnny comes marching home she telephones the doctor and follows his instructions in administering first aid. And when it's all over she gives her boy a pat on the back for being a good soldier. The steady spread of common sense and preparedness has made cuts and bruises far less dangerous than they used to be.

See to it that your own cabinet is stocked with reliable first-aid materials and the simple, effective home necessities that now contribute so much to family health. And if you would be sure of their purity and quality, consider the name of the manufacturer.

Products made by E. R. Squibb & Sons have established a tradition of reliability that has been growing for 74 years. Their unvarying excellence is trusted without question by physicians and hospitals. Good druggists everywhere are proud to display the Squibb Seal above their counters. And throughout the land the public has come to share this confidence—to recognize that when a product bears the Squibb label it contains the Priceless Ingredient: the Honor and Integrity of the Maker.

SQUIBB HOME NECESSITIES

E. R. Squibb & Sons make every type of medicinal preparation. Listed below are some of the Squibb Products most frequently purchased for the home:

SQUIBB MILK OF MAGNESIA
SQUIBB DIPHEN — SQUIBB ADEX TABLETS
SQUIBB BICARBONATE OF SODA
SQUIBB CASTOR OIL — SQUIBB OLIVE OIL
SQUIBB COD LIVER OIL — SQUIBB BORIC ACID
SQUIBB LIQUID PETROLATUM
SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM — SQUIBB EPSOM SALT
SQUIBB NURSERY POWDER
SQUIBB SHAVING CREAM
SQUIBB CHOCOLATE VITAVOSE

E·R·SQUIBB & SONS

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION SINCE 1858

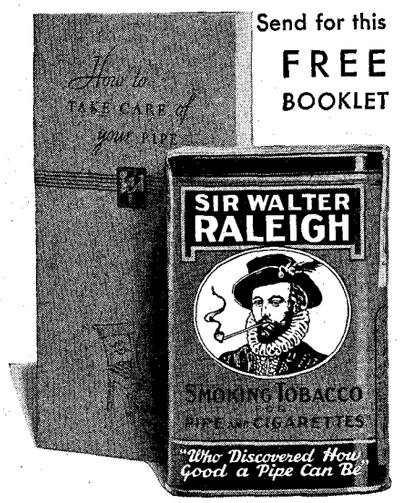
Copyright 1932 by E. R. Squibb & Sons

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

2 out of 3 have "PIPE-OSIS"

UNOFFICIAL statistics show that 2 out of 3 pipe smokers have "pipe-osis" (the potent aroma of heavy tobacco in a neglected pipe). But the percentage is getting lower every day, as more and more men choose the mild, flavorful puffs of Sir Walter Raleigh. This fine mixture of Kentucky Burleys is a sure and permanent cure for "pipe-osis." Pack it in a well-kept pipe, and you'll keep your friends and self-respect. More important, you'll enjoy the full-bodied richness of Sir Walter. It has come into the front rank in three years. You'll see why when you try it.

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation
Louisville, Kentucky, Dept. D21



Send for this FREE BOOKLET

It's 15¢—AND IT'S MILDER

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Hunting Bear With T. R. and Uncle Holt

T. R. was coming to hunt bear.

In preparation for the great event there was a feverish excitement, a tremendous rushing to and fro, among the sporting brotherhood in and about Greenville, Mississippi.

Uncle Holt Collier, that spry, grizzled colored Nimrod, with his pointed beard and flowing mustache, "dean of the old-time bear hunters" of the region, was the busiest and most excited.

And why not? Wasn't he to act as guide to the President of the United States? He brought out his pony cart and loaded it "with all sorts of camp plunder."

Meanwhile, according to an account by Orland Kay Armstrong in the New York *Herald Tribune* Magazine, the sportsmen who were to act as the President's hosts were not idle. They made the tents ready. They laid in the grub supply days in advance. Then there was little for them to do but wait impatiently, feeding the dogs and polishing the guns.

But at last the appointed day arrived. Uncle Holt drove to the railroad to meet the President.

T. R.'s bear-hunting trips were great occasions for Uncle Holt. The Chief Executive and the old Negro guide took to each other from the start.

Mr. Armstrong quotes Uncle Holt as saying:

"Fus' trip he made he seemed ter know me. Walked right up an' shook han's. He says, 'So dis is Holt, de guide. I hyar you's er great bear hunter.'

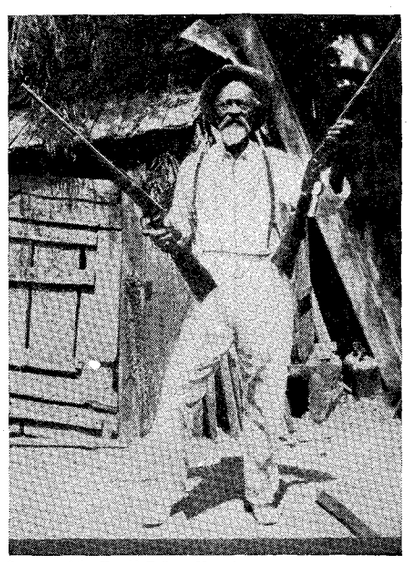
"'Yas, suh, Massa' Pres'dent,' I say.

"'Great! Let's go!' he say. An' he smack me one on de back dat nearly knock me down."

And from that moment, Holt insists, we read, "he took as good care of Mr. Roosevelt on that hunting trip and on subsequent trips as he would have taken of his own master. The President, he discovered, was no novice at hunting bear. As they made their first excursion into the tangled jungles of the river bottoms, Roosevelt regaled Holt with stories of his hunts in the West."

"He'd tell me er story," the old guide recalls, "an' laugh, an' say, 'What you think o' dat, Holt?' Golly, we had er good time!"

Uncle Holt, we discover from Mr. Armstrong's account, is a celebrity in and around Greenville, "dean," as we have said, "of the old-time bear hunters." With charming lack of false modesty he freely admits his eminence in the chase. He is a genial old fellow, born a slave in 1846. When you ask him about his prowess, he chuckles, and grins, and replies, "Sho' I was a bear hunter! Reckon I was de best shot eroun' hyar!"



Courtesy of the *Herald Tribune* Magazine

Uncle Holt and His Arsenal

The gun in the old guide's right hand was given to him by Roosevelt.

And then, Mr. Armstrong writes, "with a shade of sadness, Uncle Holt will tell you that he would be hunting bear to this day if so many good bear thickets hadn't been cleared out, and his eyes hadn't somehow grown so dim."

But there is another reason why Uncle Holt no longer hunts, according to Mr. Armstrong:

> He hasn't felt much like hunting since his plans went awry back in the winter of 1919.
>
> It was this way, he explains:
>
> When the Armistice was signed, he felt sure that Roosevelt could at last drop whatever he was doing and come on down for another bear hunt. Holt spoke to several of his white gentlemen friends about it, men he could depend on to get the word to Roosevelt, and get an answer back. The old guide got a lot of his hunting equipment ready and waited. His friends told him Roosevelt was ill.
>
> Then, on January 6, thirteen years ago, several of the gentlemen came to his small cottage and told him this great American and great sportsman was dead.
>
> "Dat put an end to my huntin' wid Roosevelt," Uncle Holt says, sadly. "But I still got de gun he done give me!"

Uncle Holt's hunts with Roosevelt began, we learn, shortly after the Colonel of the Rough Riders became President. Further:

> They took place during three different winters while Roosevelt was in office, and several times afterwards, until the clearings so cut into this greatest of all bear domains as to make the sport unprofitable. A frequent companion of Roosevelt's on

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

these forays was his friend Gov. John Parker, of Louisiana.

In a rich, colorful Mississippi dialect this old survivor of the days "befo' de war" recounts those grand occasions when the President slipt away from his duties to spend a few days in the dense woods and brakes that lay along the Mississippi River to the south of Greenville.

"Nobody s'posed ter know 'bout it, when Roosevelt come down ter hunt," he says, his eyes wide and rolling with the memory of it.

"You see, Massa, de gover'ment folks mought object ter it! Think he mought get shot, er somethun. So de gen'lemen come an say ter me, 'Holt, de President comin' ter hunt bear, an' you gwine be de guide. But don' say nothin' 'bout it, you hyar?'"

And why was Holt Collier selected as guide for the President?

He asks you the question pointedly, in order to answer it himself:

Because he was a crack shot and the champion bear hunter of the region. He knew how to track bear, how to lie in wait for them, how to send the dogs to tree them, and, for that matter, he could throw a rope and catch them alive!

He could interpret the notes in the yelps and baying of the bear dogs on the chase as accurately as a telegrapher reads the clicks of his instrument.

THAT first hunt, when the President recognized Uncle Holt at the station, did not go so well at the start, it is revealed as we read on:

A day or so went by, and no bears had been shot.

The dogs would yelp out and yelp in again, without any quarry. The hosts were becoming chagrined and a little discouraged.

But not Mr. Roosevelt. Holt says he called them altogether around the open fire one night, and said, "Men, let's leave it to Holt to run us up a bear. How about it, Holt?"

The colored man said he would do his best, and the next morning he had his campaign mapped out. He requested Mr. Roosevelt and one of his Washington companions to station themselves at a point near a clearing. He turned the dogs loose, and away they went, yelping the melody of the chase.

After some time the tones changed to a businesslike note, indicating that Mr. Bear had been found. Holt worked his way to the scene, and maneuvered the dogs into heading the bear toward the clearing. Where it came within range of T. R.'s gun—"Crack!"—went the President's rifle and down the bear came.

Mr. Roosevelt was as tickled as a schoolboy, Uncle Holt relates.

That night he sat about the camp fire again, eating bear meat and drinking cider. The President told stories of other hunts he had made, and of expeditions he hoped to make in the future.

ROOSEVELT was "er jolly talker," Uncle Holt relates, "an' he talk jus' like he b'lieve what he say! But he's allays perlite an' nice to de yuther gen'lemen. He all time want dey erpinions on dis subject er dat. He say ter Massa Parker, 'John, is dat true, er not?' An' if didn' any o' de gen'lemen know, he ax me! Yas, suh!" Further, according to Mr. Armstrong:

Uncle Holt says Mr. Roosevelt could

First Thing in the Morning . . .

Chase your Troubles *with a* Saline Cocktail!

THERE'S nothing that can touch a Saline Cocktail for making you feel fine in the morning!

Just pour a teaspoonful or so of Sal Hepatica into a glass of fresh, cool water—and drink it down! Half an hour is plenty of time for it to complete its gentle action, to purify your system and send you singing on your way.

Today's health cocktails are a fine idea. Tomato juice, clam juice, fruit juice—all help to keep you fit. But the Saline Cocktail is the best cocktail of all!

Quickly, thoroughly, gently, Sal Hepatica removes toxic wastes, clears up constipation. It combats acidity and purifies the bloodstream. The saline method checks rheumatism, colds, headaches and digestive disorders.

Every year physicians, here and abroad, order throngs of wealthy people to the great European spas to take the "saline cure." And Sal Hepatica contains the same properties as those famous waters.

Ask your doctor about Sal Hepatica—a blended saline, entirely different from coarse, common salts. Then buy a bottle from your druggist. And if you're feeling low in the morning—try a Saline Cocktail! Just see how your pep comes back to you!

Sal Hepatica

At your druggist's 30¢, 60¢, and $1.20

© 1932, B.-M. Co.

BRISTOL-MYERS CO.
Dept. P-12, 71 West St., New York
Kindly send me the Free Booklet that explains the many benefits of Sal Hepatica.

*Name*_____

*Street*_____

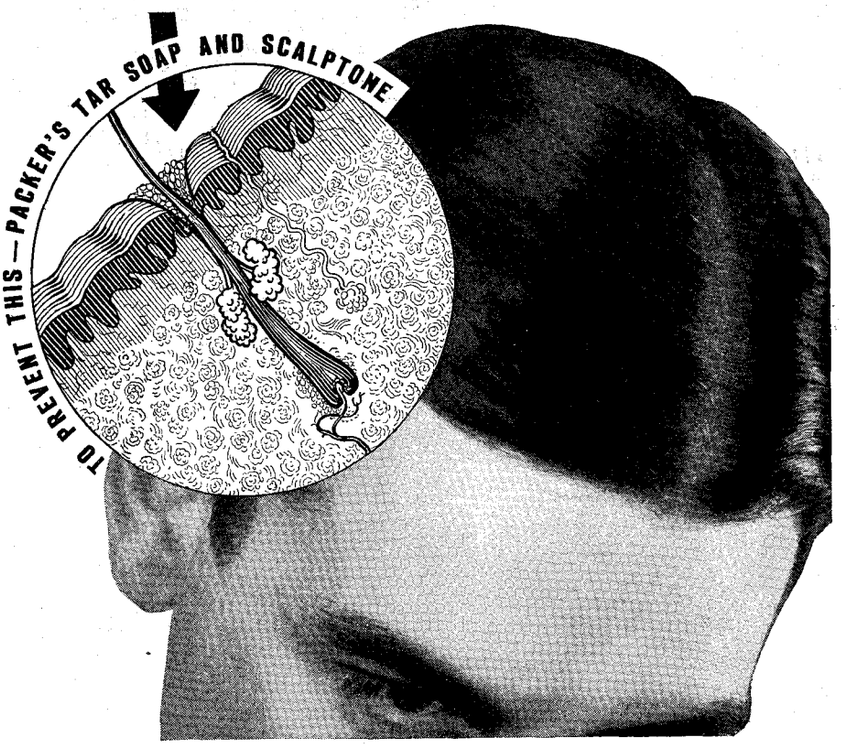
*City*_____ *State*_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ITCHING HEAD?

you have

"SCALP CRUST"



Even people of otherwise cleanly habits don't escape the unhealthy condition of Scalp Crust.

If your head itches—Scalp Crust is doubtless a cause. If you neglect your scalp—Scalp Crust may set in.

Scalp Crust is a thin film of skin scales, oil and dust in the pores of your scalp, where you can't see it. It occurs *before* dandruff—makes your scalp an easy prey for dandruff germs. It occurs *during* dandruff—frequently leads to baldness.

2 simple steps to prevent Scalp Crust

1. Shampoo at least once a week with Packer's Tar Soap. For more than 60 years doctors have recommended Packer's in the care of the hair and scalp. Packer's Tar Soap contains *genuine pine tar*—and pine tar stimulates the scalp and helps keep it free from germs.

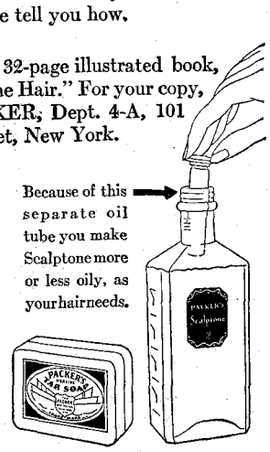
2. Massage daily with Packer's Scalptone. This new tonic-dressing contains ingredients that are antiseptic, cleansing, stimulating. Scalptone helps to dissolve Scalp Crust. And Scalptone is the only tonic you can adapt to your scalp's needs. Make it oily, if your hair is dry; or astringent, if your hair is oily—directions with each bottle tell you how.

FREE: 32-page illustrated book, "The Care of the Hair." For your copy, write to PACKER, Dept. 4-A, 101 West 31st Street, New York.

PACKER'S

TAR SOAP • SCALPTONE

For the Weekly Shampoo *Daily, as Dressing and Tonic*


Because of this separate oil tube you make Scalptone more or less oily, as your hair needs.
PACKER'S Tar Soap
PACKER'S Scalptone

put up with the hardships of the bear camp with the best of them. He wouldn't allow the men to treat him one whit differently than any other member of the party.

Altho several officers usually accompanied Roosevelt on his bear hunts, and, while he was President, an attendant or two tried to stay reasonably close at hand, Uncle Holt declares Roosevelt took delight in getting away from all of them.

"He'd tell de gen'lemen ter go circle de dogs one way, an' he'd take me an' circle 'em de yuther way. Den I'd set ole Lucy an' ole Boston—two lead dogs—on de trail an' erway we go.

"One day the dogs lost de trail an' scatter, an' de Pres'dent set down ter rest. 'Holt,' he say, 'You don' know what it is ter be Pres'dent.'

"'No, suh, Massa Pres'dent, I reckon not,' I tell him.

"'It means you got ter be follered all de time!' he say. 'An' hyar I can get erway from it. Just think! I'm miles from anybody ter watch me!'

"'Yas, suh,' I say. 'But you safe, all right. You wid yo' brains, an' me wid my gun—you safer hyar dan wid de gover'ment!'" At which answer, Holt relates, the President slapped his thighs and laughed until he almost fell off the log.

But Uncle Holt didn't need a gun to hold his own with the bears. A rope was enough, as the following anecdote illustrates:

On one of the hunts Colonel Roosevelt was standing with the party about the fire in the early evening, and announced that he wouldn't be satisfied until they captured a grown bear alive.

One of the party suggested that Holt might rope one with his lariat.

"You know he can't do that!" retorted Roosevelt. "Can you, Holt?"

While the guide was trying to frame an answer, Roosevelt turned to a companion, Major Helm, and asked: "What's your opinion, Major—can Holt rope a bear and bring him in alive?"

Major Helm thought it might be done. "Colonel Percy, what do you think about it?" Roosevelt asked.

"Can he?" responded Colonel Percy. "Why Holt wouldn't even need a rope!" And they all had a good laugh, Holt says.

The next morning he found bear tracks down by a spring. The dogs were put on the trail, old Lucy and old Boston leading.

"By an' by I hyar Lucy and Boston open up, an' I know dey gettin' close. I could tell de minute dey found dat bear, an' by de yelps I knew he weighed 'bout 600 pounds. Sho' 'nough, when I get to de spot whar de dogs worryin' him, he's er big gray bear weighin' 'bout 600 pounds."

For several hours that bear showed terrific fight. He slashed at the dogs in the circle about him, and they nipt at him and ducked out of reach with a skill born of long experience. Finally, Holt says, the bear moved over and stood at bay by the side of a bayou. Holt quieted the dogs.

He made ready his rope. In his belt he carried his trusty bowie-knife. He shifted his rifle to his left hand and advanced. When he came to within a few feet of where the bear stood ready to slash at him—

"Ketch him, Jacko!" he called. Jacko was ready. He had played that trick before. Like a flash the dog sprang at the bear's hind legs. The bear turned savagely, and as he reared to snap at Jacko, Holt slipt the lariat noose over Bruin's neck and forepaw. The bear was lassoed.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Another Way to Make Jobs

IF there isn't a job left in town, build a new town and make a new supply of jobs.

Some such slogan as this seems to have been adopted by a group of 500 unemployed men, who have undertaken to solve their own relief problems by an unusual experiment at Concord Springs, Arkansas. According to an account syndicated by Newspaper Enterprise Association, the 500 expect to have their number grow to 2,000 as soon as housing is available.

They are seeking, it seems, to lift themselves into self-support and self-respect in a colony hewn out of an 8,000-acre tract of cutover Arkansas timber-land.

This colony, it should be mentioned, is not for the penniless, but for those who have a little left, which they want to use with an eye to the future. Only persons with enough money to buy ten acres of land and food through the winter are admitted, this account warns.

The total amount necessary, however, is surprizingly small and it is reported that one of the leaders was practically penniless after he had made these two necessary provisions. Continuing:

Each member of the colony will be a stockholder and the worker of ten acres.

Their enterprise is called the Arkansas-Missouri-Oklahoma Development Corporation, and their holdings are in the center of the Ozark timber region.

Concord Springs is already one of the busiest hamlets in the country.

Application has been made for a post-office, a deputy sheriff has been assigned to keep order, a town site has been laid out, and buildings are rapidly going up, and plans are being drawn for a dam to furnish water and cheap power to the new town.

A community-owned sawmill is turning out lumber for the houses which will furnish living quarters for all shareholders. Already many cabins, a commissary, a barber shop, shoe shop, and land office have been erected. A canning factory is to be built as soon as vegetables are ready. An eight-hour day is being observed.

The real head of the colony, George Perrine, vice-president, formerly was a big builder in Tulsa, but he had but sixty-nine cents when he paid his colony dues.

HIS drawings of the town site, cottages, commissary, and other buildings for the new town "are professional enough to suit anybody," we are assured. Further:

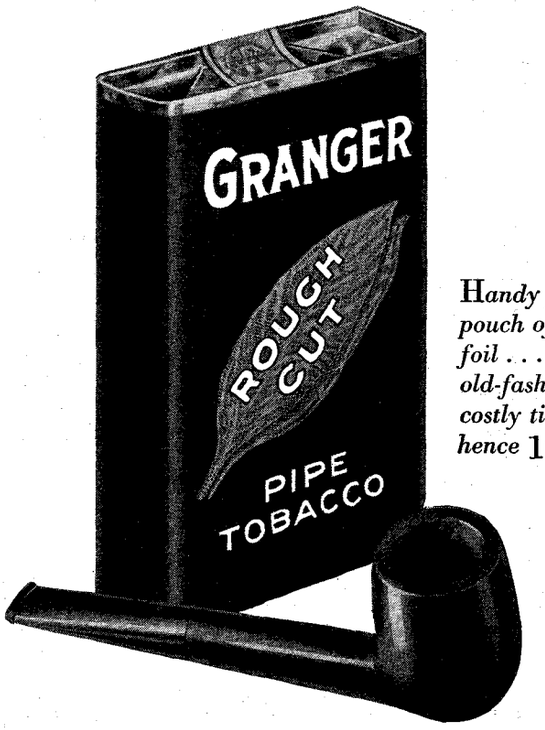
Carpenters, bricklayers, electricians, barbers, tradesmen, writers, factory hands, musicians, preachers are among the strange crew who plan to carve themselves a new destiny out of wilderness like their hardy forebears did in '49.

A hotel, garage, and tourist camp are being built on the highway for revenue purposes.

The first 100 "builders," who are hewers of wood and drawers of water for those yet to come, wear the corduroy and boots of the old-time mining camp. They are growing new corns on hands made soft by years of office work and white-collar jobs. But their eyes are alight, their skins clear, their muscles strong.

No matter what you pay

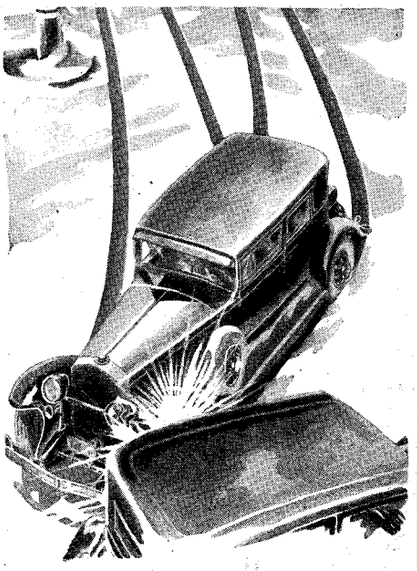
here's the best pipe tobacco in America!



Handy pocket pouch of heavy foil . . . No old-fashioned costly tin, hence 10c

YOU CAN DEPEND ON A LIGGETT & MYERS PRODUCT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Helpless *in a skid!*

It's a terrifying experience when your car loses traction, the tires turn into skis, and you slither helplessly, toward heaven-knows what!

Don't run that risk. Have Weed American Tire Chains put on for driving in snow, ice or mud. These chains give all tires dependable traction on the slipperiest roads and streets.

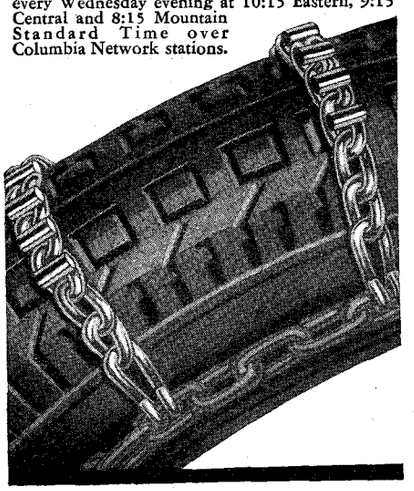
Weed Americans have reinforcing bars double welded across the contact links, and the cross chains are made of the tougher, harder metal known as Weedalloy. Either of these features alone would greatly increase the mileage. Together they double it.

Accept only genuine Weeds—brass plated cross chains, gray galvanized side chains, *red* end hooks stamped "Weed." Made only by American Chain Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.; in Canada, Dominion Chain Company, Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.

ACCO

Use WEED AMERICAN TIRE CHAINS

Radio—Popular Weed Chain Musical Broadcasts every Wednesday evening at 10:15 Eastern, 9:15 Central and 8:15 Mountain Standard Time over Columbia Network stations.



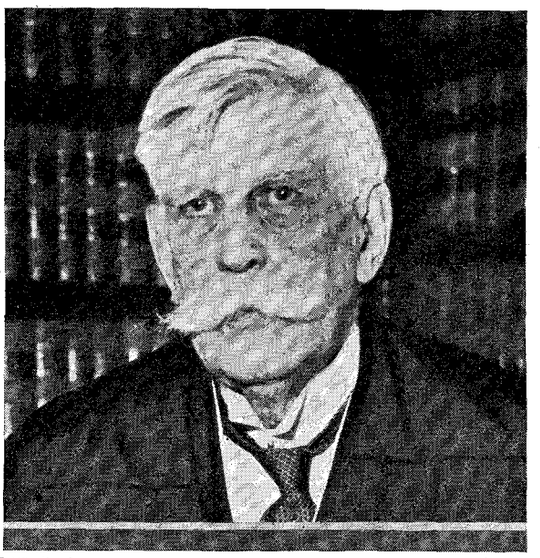
The Supreme Court Says Good-by to Its Nestor

THE slender, alert nonagenarian, with flowing white mustache and bushy, white eyebrows, who so long led the liberals on our Supreme Bench, has loosed his hold upon the judicial life.

That is to say, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, son of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," has resigned from the bench, with this philosophical comment, which seems so like him, "The time has come, and I bow to the inevitable." President Hoover writes to him, regretfully accepting the resignation, "No appreciation I could express would even feebly represent the gratitude of the American people for your whole life of wonderful public service. I know of no American retiring from public service with such a sense of affection and devotion of the whole people."

Mr. Justice Holmes, whose dissenting opinions in important cases were famous, had kept at his post until failing health, just before his ninety-first anniversary, made retirement necessary. He was one of the oldest men (if not the oldest) ever to sit on the American bench. He was born in Boston March 8, 1841, the son of the poet, whose name he bore. He fought, a United Press dispatch tells us, "through the Civil War's bloodiest battle, and was thrice wounded. He was appointed to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in 1882. In 1899 he was made Chief Justice of that court, and in 1902 President Roosevelt chose him for the Federal Supreme Court."

Of all Mr. Justice Holmes's dissenting opinions, none, perhaps, attracted wider attention in recent years than that in the wire-tapping case of 1928. A majority of the court held wire-tapping legal, but this veteran denounced it as "a dirty business."



International

"Serenely Dwelling Above the Sound of Passing Shibboleths"

No other American, probably, received more general honor in the public mind in recent years than Mr. Justice Holmes, according to the "Nomad" column in the Boston *Evening Transcript*. And this, according to the writer, was "a credit to the intelligence of the American people, and to their perspicacity in the judgment of character." Reading on in this recent tribute in *The Evening Transcript:*

There are plenty of others whose names may be seen oftener in the public prints than his, and who make much more noise in the world than he does, but there is no one, apparently, who occupies a higher place in the public estimation.

When people speak of Justice Holmes, they speak of him as one who belongs to the breed and type of the Fathers of the Republic. They speak as if they find in him one who might fittingly have lived and labored with Washington, with Hamilton, with Adams and Jefferson and Marshall.

His ideas are as broad as the continent. His mind, perceiving the truth unfailingly, is turned aside by no motive of time-serving, by no fashion or tradition of judicial pedantry.

Moreover, he is, personally, such a man! He is human, natural, and characterized by a sort of old-fashioned gentleness and humor that makes the sight of him or the thought of him welcome to all men. Moreover, one can see his perception of beauty gliding into even a dry decision. Age has added to the charm that his admirable personality exercises.

It is a fine phrase which Prof. Felix Frankfurter used, in his very significant pamphlet, "Mr. Justice Holmes and the Constitution," in describing Holmes as "serenely dwelling above the sound of passing shibboleths."

This also is a fine tribute: "He has built himself into the structure of our national life; he has written himself into the slender volume of the literature of all time." These are words to treasure, no matter whether or not we may dissent from Justice Holmes's famous "dissents." In reading his opinions—any of them or all of them—one feels that the superiority of his reasoning and the immeasurably superior power of his language over that of his brothers of the bench make them permanently decisive, whether the rest of the court agree with him or not.

Mr. Justice Holmes won fame before he was appointed to the nation's highest tribunal. His courage and wisdom were noted even while he was still a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. His liberal trend was pronounced then according to the Associated Press, which continues:

He has continued it through the years in flashing dissenting opinions—differing with the more conservative members of the court—and his words have repeatedly commanded the attention of the nation.

The veteran Justice consistently refused interviews during his long years on the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bench, and avoided personal publicity as much as was possible.

He made his first radio speech on the night of his ninetieth birthday, and in it he indicated with deep feeling that he realized that his strength was failing.

"The work is never done while the power to work remains," he said, but he ended with

"And so I end with the line from a Latin poet, who uttered the message more than fifteen hundred years ago:

"'Death plucks my ear and says: Live—I am coming.'"

"PAGES would be needed even to list his civilizing, liberalizing decisions and opinions," according to a review by Edwin C. Hill in the New York *Sun*. Says Mr. Hill:

From the first year of his elevation to the highest court he showed his utter fearlessness and independence. He dissented from the majority in the famous Northern Securities case in 1903, a dissent he must have known would be displeasing to the President who had put him on the bench. In 1905 he showed that justice and humanity could be reconciled with constitutional law by his dissent in the Lochner case, when he held that the Legislature of New York had a right to limit the working hours of bakers.

One of his most famous dissents was in 1918 in the celebrated child-labor case, when he wrote a vigorous opinion in effect that the national lawmaking body should not be hampered in protecting little children from the grind and burden of hard labor. And in the Adair case, in 1918, he held that no railroad had the right to discharge an employee because of that employee's membership in a labor union.

There were hundreds more of such opinions—the majority of them dissents—but such as the above may indicate possibly the working of the great Justice's mind on matters pertaining to human rights and liberty.

He first saw the light of day on March 8, 1841, in Boston.

His father, the distinguished man of letters, Oliver Wendell Holmes, was a member of that eminent circle of poets, essayists and authors, which included Emerson, Longfellow, Thoreau and Whittier. His mother was Anna Lee Jackson, like his father, of old Puritan stock. He was educated privately, and then was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1861, just in time to enlist in the Union Army.

He served three years, from 1861 to 1864, and emerged as a captain of the Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry. At Antietam he was desperately wounded, and wounded later at Fredericksburg.

Keeping the Camel Busy

Floyd Gibbons likes to recall the lazy, deliberate ways of life when he was in Siberia as a newspaper correspondent years ago. His party was camped in the interior, 200 miles from a cable office.

One day a camel rider came in from the long, weary trek with a message. It was from Gibbons's managing editor, and read: "Why is your expense account always larger than those of other members of staff?"

Gibbons carefully penned a reply and gave it to the rider for another 200-mile ride. The message said: "I'll bite—why?"—*New York World-Telegram.*

Make this year's budget include this

California Vacation

Lay aside only a few dollars each week for this brilliant summer trip!

FEW things that you spend money for are more important than your annual vacation. Good health and high spirits, you'll agree, thrive on change; on new scenes and new ideas.

These, San Francisco offers you in generous measure—at a cost so moderate that you will wonder why you haven't come before!

Look at the map on this page. Count the famous outdoor places close to San Francisco. Steep-walled Yosemite Valley and giant Redwood forests, natural wonders without equal. Mile-high Lake Tahoe, that Mark Twain called "a sea in the sky." Flashing Feather River; white-sanded, lazy ocean beaches. These things and many, many more you'll find in this California vacationland that San Francisco centers. *Forty-Niner* towns to rummage through; old Mission trails to follow . . . Every sport you find amusing, in every kind of setting.

And San Francisco! One of America's story cities. *A city that was never a village.* Born a Spanish *pueblo,* the Gold Rush made it a great world center overnight. A cosmopolitan, colorful city that rises today on fourteen hills above the wide Pacific's Golden Gate. A city where you will always find some new, fascinating thing to do.

Set your budget to include this best of all vacations!

Lay aside only a few dollars each week for traveling costs. Necessary expenses here need not total any more than you would spend at home. Last year we questioned nearly 1000 visitors. What they told us about their expenditures has been carefully tabulated, to help you plan exactly.

Send the coupon below for this schedule of costs and the fully illustrated book "Your California Vacation and San Francisco." Both are free, together with highway Maps or low summer rail and steamship roundtrip Rates. *Send the coupon, now!*

Tell anyone to come to San Francisco for a vacation, but advise persons seeking employment not to come here at this time, lest they be disappointed.

SAN FRANCISCO
CENTER OF THE CALIFORNIA VACATIONLAND

CALIFORNIANS INC.,
Room 301, 703 Market Street, San Francisco.

Please send me the free illustrated Book, with schedule of costs; also road Maps☐ (or) rail and steamship Rates to San Francisco☐

Name _____

Address _____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What the Automobile Manufacturers Offer You

SPECIFICATIONS OF AMERICA'S LEADING MAKES of cars for 1932 are presented on this and the following pages.

Men of the automotive industry, with inspiring confidence and magnificent courage, "have bet hundreds of millions in cash that hard times are on the way out in 1932."

The maker of that phrase—Edwin C. Hill, in the New York *Sun*—adds:

"And that's your Automobile Show in a sentence."

DIGEST readers have given many proofs of their intense interest in the new miracles of car beauty and convenience that have been dazzling this year's show-goers in various large cities throughout the country, as we showed with text and pictures in our issue of January 9.

Some of our interested readers live in districts remote from the larger centers. Both they and the lucky show-goers will enjoy the convenience of our compact specifications, listed in alphabetical order, of the principal makes of cars shown in New York.

The prices quoted were the latest available when this issue went to press. For complete particulars you should get in touch with your local dealer, or direct with the manufacturer, who will gladly enlighten you.

In some cases prices had not been fixt. Those named are the prices for delivery at the factory.

Some of the prominent manufacturers, altho they exhibit cars at the Show, will not announce specifications of their 1932 models until some time later.

Now for the roll-call:

Auburn

Auburn is offering 2 entirely new cars for 1932—the Straight 8 and a new 12-cylinder model. The 8 is furnished in 2 wheel bases 127″ and 136″.

The 12-cylinder model is furnished in 133″ wheel base. Both models have the new Dual Ratio which enables instant adaptation of engine speed to driving condition. Both models have free wheeling, constant mesh gears, ride-control shock absorbers and the new Startix automatic starting device.

Both 8 and 12 are furnished in several body styles, both standard and custom lines and are priced from $845 to $1,345 for the 8-cylinder model, and from $1,345 to $1,795 for the 12-cylinder model.

Buick

Buick for 1932 offers an entirely new line of cars, with probably more improvements introduced in one year than on any previous models.

Buick is being offered in 4 wheel bases—114″, 118″, 126″, and 134″. All are powered with Buick valve in head straight 8 motor, and will be furnished with high-compression heads if so desired.

The main feature of the new line is the Wizard Control, which is an automatic power-operated clutch which functions at the merest touch of the foot upon the floor button. The new models are furnished with synchro-mesh transmission and, of course, with a selective free-wheeling.

Buick also has the ride regulator and new de luxe bodies by Fisher.

The new models are priced from $1,015 for a coupé in the 114″ model to $2,175 for a special 7-passenger sedan on the 134″ model.

Cadillac-La Salle

All four lines are available this year in two-wheel base length as follows: La Salle V-8 130″ and 136″; Cadillac V-8 and V-12 in 134″ and 140″; Cadillac V-16 in 143″ and 149″.

In 1932 every Cadillac-La Salle is equipped with triple silent synchro-mesh transmission; also a full range-ride regulator and controlled free-wheeling. They are also equipped with new Super Safe 5-B head lamps. Brakes on the Cadillac V-12 and V-16 are equipped with vacuum boosters. All window-glass used in the Cadillac-La Salle line is shatter proof.

All models of Cadillac-La Salle are furnished with either of two special compression cylinder heads.

La Salle is offered in a choice of seven Fisher bodies. The Cadillac V-8 thirteen Fisher bodies and seven Fleetwood bodies. The V-12 seven Fleetwood bodies and seven Fisher bodies. V-16 seven Fleetwood bodies and eight Fisher bodies. Prices on the La Salle range from $2,395 to $2,795 and on the Cadillac from $2,795 for the V-8 to $5,945 for the V-16.

Chevrolet

Chevrolet for 1932 is shown with more extensive changes than in any model since 1928 which not only make it distinctive, but a "big car" in appointments and mechanical improvements. There are 12 standard body styles, with bodies by Fisher, and in addition 8 models are available with special equipment.

The Chevrolet is equipped with the new synchro-mesh transmission and simplified free-wheeling.

Chevrolets are priced from $475 to $650.

Chrysler

Chrysler for 1932 is announcing a new 6 and 3 new 8's. All Chrysler cars are equipped with the patented Floating Power. They are all equipped with the new automatic clutch, with the silent gear selector and, of course, have selective free-wheeling. Chrysler bodies are all steel, one-piece construction.

Eight-cylinder models are equipped with the 4 speed transmission. Twenty body styles are offered, price range starting at $885.

Cord

The Cord this year will feature, as in the past, its Front Drive, Cord being the first American car to popularize this Front Drive. Due to Front Drive the important features of the car are in most cases entirely different from those employed by other motor-car manufacturers, such as its special frame, its axle and universal joints; also its springs.

Cords are furnished in several body styles and are of 137″ wheel bases. The price ranges from $2,395 to $2,595.

De Soto

The new De Soto is being offered in a 6-cylinder model for 1932.

The chief engineering features for the new model are Floating Power, which completely eliminates vibration; also automatic clutch combined with a constant mesh transmission which gives silent gear selection and free-wheeling.

De Soto cars are equipped with safety steel bodies and are shown in nine body models. Prices vary from $675 for the standard roadster to $835 for a custom sedan, with two body style prices not fixt as yet.

Dodge

The new 1932 Dodge is entirely new in appearance and is offered in a 6-cylinder model of 114¼″ wheel base and an 8 of 122″ wheel base. These cars for 1932 are equipped with Floating Power and also have the new automatic clutch and a separate free-wheeling mechanism. They are also equipped with the Dodge silent mesh selector.

These cars are being offered in various body styles and are priced from $795 to $845 for the 6-cylinders, and from $1,115 to $1,145 for the 8-cylinders.

Durant

Durant for 1932 is offering a 112″ wheel base model in 6 standard body styles, and also various special bodies.

Free-Wheeling—Silent-Mesh—Ride Control—and Automatic Starting Units are being used on the new Durants.

Prices range from $500 to $655 for Model 621 and $700 for the special 622 Model.

Essex

The Essex for 1932 is being offered in a 113″ wheel-base model.

Essex cars are equipped with selective free-wheeling synchro silent second-gear transmission, solid unit steel bodies, Startix (automatic self-starting) and many other features.

Essex cars are being offered in nine models varying in price from $705 to $845.

Ford

At the time of going to press no information is available as to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the new model which the Ford Motor Company may offer this year.

However, they are continuing their highly efficient and successful Model A which is available in several body styles and is priced from $440.

Franklin

Franklin is introducing an entirely new Super-Charged Airman for 1932. Franklin is probably the first production company selling a regular model with Super-Charge without extra cost.

The new Franklin is equipped for Free-Wheeling, and also has the Ride Control. Startix for automatic starting is also a regular equipment. The Franklin is on 132″ wheel base and is being offered in 9 different body styles commencing at $2,250.

Franklin will also offer a 12-cylinder car in the spring. At the time of going to press details are not available.

Graham

The Graham lines for 1932 consist of two models—the Graham Blue Streak 8 and a new 6.

Bodies of the Graham 8 bear no resemblance to previous models and depart boldly from conventional practise. The bodies are extremely clean with almost a complete absence of exterior accessories.

The Graham is furnished with selective free wheeling, and is also equipped with synchro-silent gear shift. Ride regulation from the dash is regular equipment.

Seven bodies comprise the Blue Streak series and are priced from $995 for the standard coupé to $1,170 for the de luxe convertible coupé.

The Graham 6 is in two models. The five-passenger sedan at $795 and the town sedan at $765.

Hudson

Hudson for 1932 is being offered in 119, 126 and 132″ wheel base models.

Hudson cars are equipped with selective free wheeling synchro-silent second gear transmission, solid unit steel bodies, Startix (automatic self starting) and many other features.

Hudson is being offered in fourteen different body styles ranging in price from $995 to $1,595.

Hupmobile

For 1932 Hupmobile is offering two 6-cylinder cars and five 8 cylinders, ranging in price from $795. Hupmobiles are furnished with synchro-silent transmission and with free wheeling. They also have automatic control, shock absorbers, compensated for either heat or cold. The Startix, the non-stallable self-starter, is available, at slight extra cost.

The Hupmobile is available in 26 body styles.

Lincoln

Lincoln for 1932 is being offered in two models, one of 8 cylinders on 136″ wheel base and the other of 12 cylinders on 145″ wheel base.

Both models have synchronizing cones in second and high gears for quick speed changing.

Both models are equipped with an independent free wheeling unit which may be used or not as desired. Service brakes are operated with a vacuum booster. All models are equipped with shatter-proof glass.

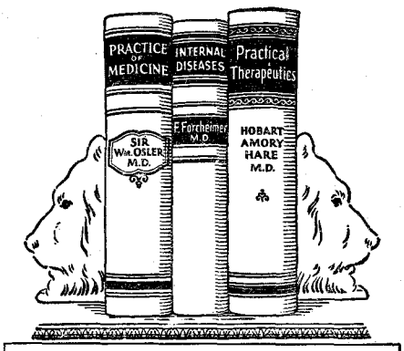
There are 32 body types available,

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO., Philadelphia

THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF STORAGE BATTERIES FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Exide Batteries of Canada, Limited, Toronto

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The Beneficial Results obtained from the use of

POLAND WATER

have warranted its mention in the works of foremost authorities.

Booklet "Mineral Waters Therapeutically Considered" mailed on request

HIRAM RICKER & SONS, Inc.
Poland Spring, Maine

PRINTED STATIONERY $1

200 note sheets and 100 envelopes, **each neatly printed with your name and address,** sent postpaid for $1.00. Correct style, high quality. Try a box. Money refunded if you're not pleased.
AMERICAN STATIONERY CO. 500 Park Ave. PERU, Ind.

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS WANTED
All subjects—Fiction (Novel length), Verse, Business, Religion, Travel, Medicine, Science, World War, Professions, History, Politics, Sports, Humor, Miscellaneous. Prose (30,000 words up); Verse (book-size collections). Friendly reading free and prompt report.
Dept. D-1. DORRANCE & CO., Pubs., Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa.

BECOME AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants and C. P. A.'s earn $3,000 to $15,000 a year. Thousands more are needed. We train you thoroughly at home in spare time for C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Previous bookkeeping knowledge or experience unnecessary. Training given by C. P. A.'s. Write for free book, "Accountancy, the Profession That Pays," and learn about opportunities in this growing, profitable field.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 152-HA, Chicago
The School That Has Trained Over 1,100 C. P. A.'s

Cassell's New French Dictionary

French-English and English-French. "Best in existence," says *Critical Review*, Paris. Cloth, 1230 pp. Prepaid $2.68. Thumb-notch index, 75c extra. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York.

PILOTING MODERN YOUTH

By William S. Sadler, M.D., F.A.C.S., and Lena K. Sadler, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Points out the mistakes parents are making, as well as those of youth and tells how to correct both. "*Parents should read it and educators should add it to their reference libraries*"—says the Rev. Daniel A. Poling. And the Philadelphia Public Ledger remarks: "*No one entrusted with the care of children can afford to miss this volume.*" Examine it at your bookstore, or order it from the publishers.

Price, $3.50; postage, 14 cents extra.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

To Assure a Healthy Scalp use Cuticura SOAP and OINTMENT

Price 25c. each. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 9K, Malden, Mass.

besides custom made bodies, and prices start at $2,900.

Marmon

For 1932 Marmon presents 2 new motorcars, a straight 8 and a newly refined 200-horse-power Marmon 16.

The 8-cylinder type is furnished in 125-inch wheel base and with 6 standard and de luxe body styles.

The Marmon 16 is furnished in 145-inch wheel base and with 8 standard body styles and also with several custom built bodies. The Marmon 16 is furnished with an aluminum motor.

Among the features of the new 8 are an improved automatic clutch, ride regulator, synchro-shift transmission and free wheeling.

The Marmon 8 is priced in the $1,300 field and the Marmon 16 in the $6,000 field.

Nash

The Nash Motor officials will not disclose its complete new line until just before the spring buying season opens. These new cars are said to involve the greatest investment Nash has ever made in a new automobile series.

Oldsmobile

Oldsmobile for 1932 is introducing two new cars, a larger and finer 6, and a brand-new straight 8. An entire new line of Fisher bodies is being used and the cars are shown in six body styles for each model.

Both models are equipped with free wheeling, with *instantaneous* selective control; also with improved synchro-mesh transmission. They also have selective ride regulator devices.

The new Oldsmobile is equipped with a Remo Injector decarbonizer, a device for easily removing carbon.

Oldsmobiles vary in price from $875 to $1,035 for the 6-cylinder model and from $975 to $1,135 for the 8-cylinder model.

Packard

Packard in 1932 is offering 4 kinds of Packard cars at 4 distinct price ranges. In addition to the 8 de luxe, and the standard 8, Packard is introducing a new Light 8 in 4 models, all on 128″ wheel base.

Packard is also showing a brand new Twin Six in 142″ and 147″ wheel base. Packard was the first production manufacturer to introduce 12s, and the new model is the culmination of 16 years' effort.

Packards are equipped with Synchro-Mesh Transmission. Quiet in all speeds, Finger Control. Free Wheeling and Ride Control.

Packards are offered in a great many body styles. Prices for the Light 8 are from $1,750 to $1,795; for the Standard 8 $2,250 to $3,250; for the 8 de luxe, $3,150 to $3,895, and for the Twin Six $3,650 to $4,395.

Pierce-Arrow

Pierce-Arrow is offering three different models for 1932 varying in wheel bases from 137″ to 147″.

Model 54 is of 8 cylinders; models 42 and 53 of 12 cylinders. All models are furnished with synchro-mesh transmission, and with free wheeling. They are all equipped with ride control. All models have the Startix (automatic starting). Shatter-proof glass is used throughout.

Pierce-Arrow cars are furnished in 29 different body styles, varying in price from $2,495 for the 5 passenger Brougham in 137″ wheel base to $4,500 for a seven passenger limousine in the 147″ wheel base.

Plymouth

The Plymouth being shown in the New York Show this year was announced a short while ago. It is equipped with full Floating Power and has Free Wheeling. Bodies are one piece, steel construction.

The Plymouth is being shown in 8 different body styles and price starts at $535.

Pontiac

The new Pontiac cars are being offered in a 65 H.P. low-priced 6 and an 85 H.P. V 8.

Twelve body models are being offered with the 6-cylinder chassis and six with the chassis of the V 8. All bodies are by Fisher.

Both models offer synchro-mesh transmission, with quiet second gear, built in free wheeling, ride control. If desired free wheeling may be locked out.

Economy in operation is guarded by a fuel economizer and automatic control of fuel temperature.

Prices vary from $685 for the six cylinder standard coupé to $1,025 for a custom sedan in the V 8 117″ wheel base model.

Reo

The Reo for 1932 will feature its special new automatic clutch which is being offered on the Reo-Royale, and Reo Flying Cloud 8-25. Free wheeling, of course, is available on these cars and another feature is the special Reo Herringbone gear silent second transmission.

Reo emphasizes its aero-dynamic body lines developed some time ago for previous models.

Reo prices are from $995 to $2,445 for standard models and upward for special custom bodies.

Rockne

This is a new car that is being shown for the first time this year. It is manufactured in two models, both of 6 cylinders. There are eleven different body styles.

The Rockne is equipped with free wheeling and full synchro-shift, and it also has the new switch key starting device which automatically starts the motor.

The Rockne is furnished in two wheel bases, the model 65 being of 110″ and the model 75 of 114″.

Prices vary from $585 for the model 65 two passenger coupé to $975 for the convertible sedan model 75.

Studebaker

Studebaker is this year offering three new eights and a six. The wheel bases vary from 117″ to 135″ for the eights and the six is 117″ wheel base.

All cars are equipped with automatic starting device, ride control, selective free wheeling with synchronized shifting. All models have safety-glass.

Studebaker is being furnished in 24 different body styles, prices vary from $840 for a Studebaker six coupé to $1,890 for a seven passenger limousine of the "President 8" model.

Stutz

Stutz for 1932 is being offered in three new models—the DV 32, SV 16 and the LAA.

Cars are equipped with synchro-mesh transmission, free wheeling being optional. Automatic and thermostatically controlled shock absorbers are regular equipment, also vacuum booster brake.

The DV 32 is an 8-cylinder model with four valves per cylinder. The SV 16 and the LAA being conventional valve design.

Stutz cars are offered in a great many body designs and are priced from $1,620

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for the 5 passenger 6-cylinder sedan to $8,095 for the DV Brunn coupé.

Willys-Knight

The Willys-Knight for 1932 is offering 2 new cars with double-sleeve valve Knight engines. Both models are 6-cylinder. The wheel base of the smaller model is 113″ and of the larger model 121″. At slight extra cost a purchaser may have shatter-proof glass and free wheeling.

Six body styles are being offered, the price varying from $845 for a coach up to $1,395 for a custom-built sedan.

Willys-Overland

Willys-Overland for 1932 contains the new Silver Streak Motor and is furnished in both a 6-cylinder model and an 8-cylinder model. Both models are obtainable with shatter-proof glass and free wheeling at a slight extra cost. The wheel base of the 6-cylinder is 113″ and of the 8-cylinder 121″.

Prices vary from $615 for a coach up to $1,095 for a custom-built sedan.

Shall We Water Our Coal?

YES; sometimes, says a writer in *La Croix* (Paris). Under proper conditions, and if one knows how, it is useful.

It does not, however, improve the heating power of the coal; rather, it lessens it. Its advantages are purely mechanical, we read:

When we are waiting for a guest in a railway-station, we often see the fireman of an engine watering the coal that he will shortly throw on the fire. To wet down one's fuel to make it burn would seem rather paradoxical; and we are led to inquire whether such a practise has really any use.

Science and Industry has just been analyzing a study, made by an English review, of this question, and here are the conclusions:

In principle, moisture is harmful, because it absorbs a certain quantity of heat in vaporizing the water. Thus, wet coal does not give off as much heat as dry—quite the contrary.

Practically, however, wetting down the coal has an advantage that is purely mechanical; it makes firing easy and furnishes a better combustion-bed, particularly when fine coal is used. In this case, the wetting is advantageous, provided it does not exceed 3 per cent. by weight. However, anthracite never needs moistening, nor does coal that is to be burned with the aid of mechanical stokers. Also, moistening is of greater advantage when it takes place some time before firing. When the coal must be burned at once, the moistening should be done with hot water. This is exactly what the locomotive-fireman does.

A certain amount of skill is necessary in watering; for the quantity depends on the size of the coal, on its quality, and on its physical properties.

Aw Haw! Frightfully Quaint, Old Top.—A typical Briton named Cholmondeley,
(A name they pronounced mighty ruol-mondeley)
When called "Chol-mon-de-ley"
To the speaker would say:
"Demmit! Don't act so doocidly duol-mondeley."—*Boston Transcript.*

Economy *without* sacrifice . . .

Support your school board—

Have up-to-date schools without heavy bond issues

. . . To meet diminishing income, school executives in many communities are discussing their problems with Parent-Teacher and other organizations. It is agreed that modern, progressive teaching requires modern, efficient equipment—that while new schools may not be possible, schools can be re-newed and brought up-to-standard by wise, yet conservative investment of school funds.

You, as a parent, should be prepared to support your School Board and Superintendent in such plans. Investigate seating facts dealing with both the physical and the mental welfare of your child during the long habit-forming hours he spends at his desk.

No child whose vital organs are crowded—whose heart and lungs are cramped—whose spine is under distortion—whose eyes are forced to squint—whose brows are drawn into a frown of strain—no child so physically handicapped at his desk can develop properly or think clearly.

First consideration in modernizing the school should include re-seating to prevent this needless strain. Re-seat to safeguard pupil health, to provide scientifically designed seats and desks that make it *easy* and *natural* for children to sit erect—that prevent slump—that keep the chest *free*—shoulders *relaxed*—that conserve vision and nervous energy. School re-seating costs little—pays large returns in educational economy.

Facts concerning modern school room seating, together with valuable information on sitting posture, are available to you in simple booklet form, *free upon request.* You will find these booklets interesting and informative. Physicians especially will be interested in this series of authoritative booklets concerning the relation of posture to health. Write for them.

Illustration below shows the stock type American Universal Desk supplied with Book Support, which quickly converts it into a sight conservation desk. This desk is available in five other distinct modern classroom models, with posture-correctness that induces healthful sitting posture without physical strain.

Correspondence is invited concerning furniture and seating of appropriate character for the church, lodge, theater and Court House—hand carved plaques, memorials, and carved cabinet work for residences and libraries.

American Seating Company

Address Dept. 123, *General Offices:* Grand Rapids, Michigan

Branches in All Principal Cities

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mysteries of 1932

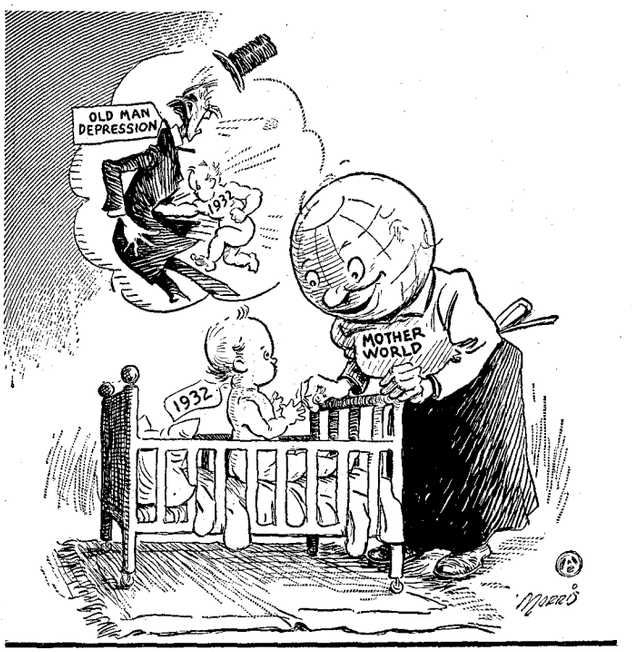
WHERE ARE THE PROPHETS OF yester-year? The most conspicuous thing in all the mass of New Year reviews and forecasts is the absence of definite prediction.

"The last soothsayer has crawled away to his corner" is the way the New York *Herald Tribune* puts it.

The very absence of attempts to say when business is going to "turn the corner" will, in *The Wall Street Journal's* opinion, make this season's "prognostications look better in retrospect than those of yester-year or the year before that." In other words, "the author of 'Oh, Yeah?' performed his stunt in the nick of time."

But not everybody is either gloomy or mysterious. Vice-President Curtis suggests that in the case of 1932 the familiar letters A.D. stand for "after depression." The New York *Times* collects opinions from bankers who are cautiously confident, industrialists who look for stabilization, retailers who expect to get back to a profitable basis after a bad half-year, and it prints a New Year's editorial dwelling on the country's real and indestructible assets, entitled "Lift up Your Hearts."

The New York *Herald Tribune* gathers that the Merchants Association in New York considers business convalescent. The New York *Evening Post*, in a symposium of business opinion, reveals the belief that the bottom has been reached. Secretary of Commerce Lamont is like-minded. *The Commercial West* of Minneapolis looks ahead to a "constructive year." J. C. Royle, in one of his business dispatches from Washington, reports that the pick-up has begun.



Copyright, 1932, by the George Matthew Adams Service

"I'm Expecting Great Things of You, Boy"
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* protests against the "excessive pessimism" of the day.

The world's best asset, as the New Year begins, declares the Providence *Journal*, "is a grim determination to fight its way back eventually to a new era of prosperity and stability." And *The American Banker* comes to the encouraging conclusion that "1932 will bring an end to the depression—if we keep our heads."

The characteristic mood, nevertheless, is one of disillusionment and there is a general realization that we are in a major depression unlike anything this generation has previously experienced. The farmer's phrase, "all signs fail in dry weather," commends itself to our business prognosticators, many of whom feel called on to tell us why they can't prognosticate.

ONE of the most eminent of our forecasters, Col. Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland, has explained clearly why the prophets have to tread so gingerly this January. As he put it in a speech before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce:

> This depression and this business cycle are so exceptional in character in so many diverse respects as to make it quite unsafe to assume that serious forecasts can be made concerning such concrete matters as the output of automobiles, the production of steel, the volume of new construction, and the probable trend of security prices. There still remain too many unsettled situations abroad that are highly important, darkly obscure, and thoroughly unpredictable.

Wall Street generally, writes the New York *Evening Post's* financial editor, "is of the opinion that the forecasting business is more difficult now than it has been any year end for a generation." And there is a real basis for the hesitancy, continues the writer, Mr. Ralph West Robey, in the mere existence of the problems now facing business. One of these problems is the Federal deficit, obviously important because of the effect of increased taxation on business and of increased government borrowing on the security markets. And then there are the railroads. "Careful students do not consider that this problem has been solved by any means as a result of the approval of higher rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the formation of a pool from the increased income out of which to lend to weaker roads." Agriculture and many important industries have their serious problems. Another one is the condition of the banking business. But it is more cheerful to find that Wall Street's opinion now is "that this need not become a pressing problem if a policy of watchfulness and cooperation between the institutions is followed." Also we have the problems in the foreign field:

> Paramount among these are reparations, interallied debts, and the long- and short-term credits which have been extended by private lenders. No real solution of any of these questions is anticipated during 1932.

The difficulty of forecasting is evident in the fact that Alexander Dana Noyes, financial editor of the New York *Times*, does not even venture to present this year his customary list of favorable and unfavorable symptoms. He contents himself with reporting that in the financial community itself there are four distinct ideas about the financial future:

> The first (and perhaps the most general) is one of complete bewilderment and of inability to predict at all. This attitude is obviously no help even to conservative prediction; it is useless to consider it.
>
> The second attitude is based on belief in world-wide disintegration of the credit system, leading to general bankruptcy; it was summed up in one recent somewhat bold prediction that "nothing can prevent a complete world breakdown within two months," but it has not in most instances gone quite so far as that.
>
> The third forecast is for a period of financial hesitation, possibly much prolonged; waiting on events, but likely, if the remedial measures now in contemplation are applied, and are reasonably successful, to be followed after a reasonable interval by restoration of home and foreign confidence. Such a change would be reflected and perhaps anticipated on the markets, whose own reversal of action would of itself affect the state of financial confidence.
>
> This view of the future does not contemplate prompt return to what the markets are accustomed to call prosperity.
>
> Yet still another attitude is taken—undoubtedly by a smaller part of the community—which professes to look for return to normal conditions much more rapidly than any one seems at present to expect.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In favor of the dark forecasts of increasing and ruinous complications, remarks Mr. Noyes, is the existence of an immense world-wide mass of credit obligations incurred before the fall in prices and securities. The argument for a return of confidence, "based on remedial measures," has its main support, we read, in the belief "that international negotiation can relieve the burden now imposed on the hard-prest debtor countries, and that revenue from the higher railway rates may be so applied as to protect the hard-prest railways." This writer concludes:

Back of all these divergent views of the present situation and its probable results lies the as yet unsettled question, how far the particular unsettling influences under which the economic organism has been struggling are the result of sober conviction as to the actual state of things, and how far a consequence of blind terror, created by a whole community's sudden imagination that it was now in the grip of malign and occult forces whose destructive influence could in no way be resisted. Each has undoubtedly played some part.

Prediction of results, on the second of these suppositions, would bring the prophet into the domain of pathology rather than economics. But it must first be discovered what is the actual character of the situation.

That 1932 will continue the period of readjustment—at whatever speed and with whatever result—is one point on which all observers seem agreed. John T. Madden, President of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, thinks that the year "will be characterized by further readjustments, with the main object of adjusting all phases of economic activity to the increased value of money." This being the case, he thinks it unlikely that "business will show any great expansion in 1932." With such readjustment continuing, Mr. Madden goes so far as to suggest in the New York *Evening Post's* Annual Survey that these are among the probabilities for 1932:

1. Improved conditions in many lines where readjustments have been largely completed.
2. Banking situation may be much better, especially if the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is effective.
3. Further readjustment in real estate, accompanied by foreclosures, lower rentals, and the possibility of placing of urban real-estate financing on a more solid basis.
4. Increased difficulties of municipal finances, with the possibility of an increased number of defaults on outstanding loans.
5. Increased taxation, particularly Federal, resulting from the increased deficit. Heavier borrowing also necessary.
6. The money market and interest rates will to a large extent be under the influence of Treasury financing and Federal Reserve policy, with little increased demand for funds from business.
7. The most crucial decisions, however, must take place in Europe, and particularly as regards reparations and interallied debts.

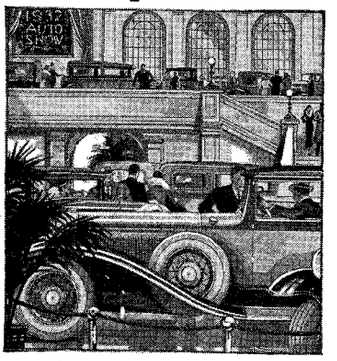
There is, however, reason to believe

1932

....a *Busy Year* for Junk Yards

THERE IS A TIME in the life of every automobile when its upkeep—repairs, tires, paint and the like—make it a positive liability to the family budget.

Few people are able to detect this point in the life of their cars. Influenced by the need of economy during depression periods they become extravagant in the continued operation of cars that should be traded or junked.



In far too many cases the upkeep of an old car is costing owners more than the required monthly payments on a new one.

New car prices today are the lowest for value in history. The downward price trend hastens the time when old cars should be traded or discarded.

Go to the automobile show—then see your dealer. After comparing repair costs with new car prices you will no doubt agree that buying a new car on Commercial Credit terms is the real economy you have been seeking.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY

COMMERCIAL BANKERS

HEADQUARTERS · BALTIMORE

WHEREVER YOU ARE • WHATEVER YOU MAKE, SELL OR BUY • INVESTIGATE COMMERCIAL CREDIT SERVICE •

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THRILLING ITINERARY
REGAL LUXURY
SENSATIONAL RATES

AQUITANIA
MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES

30 DAYS
FEB. 3 and MAR. 5
TO
GIBRALTAR
ALGIERS
NICE
PORT SAID (EGYPT)
RHODES
ATHENS
NAPLES

$540 UP
FIRST CLASS

$250 UP
TOURIST

Where would you like to be in February or March? Resting on the pale gold sand of the Riviera. Putting forty on the red at Monte Carlo? In Algiers . . . Egypt. Would you command a hundred servants, live in a setting of utter ease? Well, why not?

You don't have to wait for the millennium or even the next boom to tear February or March right out of the calendar . . . for the Aquitania, hostess to the world's most-front-page people, is sailing South this season on two Mediterranean cruises . . . February 3rd and March 5th . . . You'll be gone just a month (surely, that much time you can fit in?) . . . And that month will cost no more than a month at a good hotel.

Purchase Cunard Travellers' Cheques
Book thru your Local Agent. No one can serve you better
The Cunard Steam Ship Co., Ltd., 25 Broadway, New York

CUNARD
IN CO-OPERATION WITH RAYMOND-WHITCOMB, INC.

FAMOUS PAINTINGS
Reproduced in Beautiful Colors

11 by 15 ins.

Some of the Painters Included

Archer
Bashkirtseff
Bompard
Botticelli
Bouguereau
Bouveret
Brett
Brown
Burne-Jones
Cazin
Chaplin
Clark
Constable
Corot
Correggio
Crome
Da Vinci
Detaille
Duverger
Fragonard
Furse
Gainsborough
Gore
Graham
Greuze
Guthrie
Hals
Henner
Holbein
Holiday
Hook
Hunt
Israels
Landseer
La Thangue
Latour
Lawrence
Leader
Le Brun
Legros
Leighton
Leslie
Lucas
Mauve
Meissonier
Millais
Millet
Morland
Murillo
Orchardson
Parsons
Peacock
Rembrandt
Reni
Reynolds
Riviere
Romney
Rossetti
Rubens
Sadler
Sargent
Small
Stanley
Steen
Stone
Swan
Titian
Troyon
Tuke
Turner
Velasquez
Walker
Waller
Watts
Webster
Whistler
Zorn

Two magnificent volumes issued in co-operation with Cassell & Company, the famous fine art publishers of London, containing large and beautiful reproductions of the masterpieces of British and European Galleries. Introduction and descriptive notes by G. K. CHESTERTON. An elaborate work for homes of tone and refinement. This is not a cheap collection of loose pictures, *but a real LIBRARY of ART!* The publishers have chosen only such recognized pictures as have not formerly been available in popular format.

Two Large, Handsome Volumes, bound in half-leather, containing

Beautiful Reproductions in Color—Mounted

It places a gallery of the world's most beautiful and impressive paintings right in your own home for casual perusal or ready reference. They are beautifully printed in the colors of the original on canvas surface paper specially selected because of its power to convey the chiaroscuro of the original, and mounted on heavy, white art board.

A REAL ART LIBRARY FOR THE HOME

The separate text pages of historical and explanatory notes accompanying each picture and the brief biographical sketch of each painter make the work particularly unique, valuable and desirable. See our special "On approval" offer outlined in coupon herewith. *$12.50 per volume, $25.00 per set, payable in easy instalments. If you prefer to pay cash, send only $24.00.*

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Send me on approval, carriage charges paid, the two volumes of *Famous Paintings*. I enclose $2.00.* If satisfactory, I will retain the work and send you $2.00 per month thereafter until $25.00 in all have been paid, completing the purchase. If I do not want the books, I will return them within ten days at your expense, you will refund the money I have paid, and I will owe you nothing. D. 1-23-32

Name .....
Address .....
City .....
*If you prefer to pay cash send only $24.00.

that no final solution will be reached, and that only a temporary compromise will be obtained.

8. The exchanges of the various countries off the gold standard will continue to fluctuate widely, at least during the first-half of the year, and their stabilization will depend largely upon the degree of international cooperation that is effected.

9. Important changes in banking legislation in this country and abroad may be looked for which may radically change the banking structure.

The process of change will cause a further element of uncertainty.

10. It is, however, not entirely impossible that the European problem may be solved in such a way as to dispel or alleviate the present confidence crisis, and change the pessimistic psychology prevailing throughout the world. That such a change would help business is generally accepted.

ONE financial editor who is willing to make a specific forecast is Julius G. Berens of the New York *American*. This is his list of probabilities for 1932:

1. Intensification of depression in France (paradoxically, this is one of the most promising elements in the situation, for it likely will lead to a more liberal attitude on the part of France toward the rest of the world, and cooperation for common welfare).

2. Continued threat of a German collapse—the American financial world is fairly well prepared for any eventuality from that direction.

3. Greater desire among all nations to effect tariff compromises.

4. United States at some stage this year may witness an unfavorable balance of trade.

5. Increasing consideration of the advisability of maintaining the gold standard in the United States.

6. Reduction in American railway wages, in government salaries, and continued wage-cutting in other industries.

7. Continued lowering of the cost of living in the United States, through:

(a) Lower retail prices;

(b) Lower charges for public-utility services (gas, electricity, telephone);

(c) Lower rents.

8. Increased stabilization of wholesale commodity prices, after effects of continued distress liquidation (which might seriously affect specific products) has passed.

9. Additional dividend reductions and omissions.

10. Increasing public clamor for greater economies in government and municipal expenditures.

11. A more liberal government attitude toward antitrust statutes.

12. Further elimination of uneconomic, or financially weak operators in all fields, banking, industry, and trade.

13. A minimum of two billion dollars in United States Government financing, to finance (a) the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and (b) the huge Treasury deficit.

14. Some degree of "inflation," however it may be characterized.

Huge prospective government financing in itself holds out distinct possibilities toward at least minor "inflation," since the logical sequence of such a program would lead to expanding bank credit and, eventually, find increasing reflection in finance and industry.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Not the Worst Depression

ONE of the commonest offhand statements of recent months has been: "This is the worst of all after-panic depressions."

But mere reiteration is no proof, and a writer in the financial section of the New York *Times* suggests that we examine the record. And upon examination it is found that the popular idea about this being the worst depression is all wrong:

The present depression is worse than that of 1921, because there was then no such accumulation of private indebtedness, contracted at inflated prices, here and abroad; in land, industrial plant, and stock speculation.

It is worse than that which followed 1907, because England and France were then little affected, and because the general public in America was in a reasonably strong position.

But it has not been as bad as the depression after 1893. The three years following that panic witnessed complete paralysis of American trade; imminent insolvency of the United States Government; its rescue, by barely the margin of a day, from lapse to a depreciated silver standard; receiverships for one-fourth of the country's railway mileage; nation-wide strikes of employes, sometimes amounting to industrial insurrection, and almost entire prostration of our banking system, Wall Street itself used to say in those days that America "has no financial future."

It has certainly not repeated the aftermath of 1873, when acute depression lasted four or five years, when it was calculated that one-fifth of the investment in our railways represented properties sold in foreclosure, when failures of the largest New York banks were numerous and disastrous, when labor demonstrations reached the stage of bloodshed, and when the real-estate industry was a wreck.

To extend the comparison to 1857 and 1837, when internal trade in the United States was almost stopt, would be superfluous. If times have been hard in 1931, there is still comfort in making comparison with those older hardships.

Advantages of Trade-Marked Products

IN a time of dividend reductions and omissions, one of the exceptions is the Hershey Chocolate Company, which raises its dividend from a $5 annual basis to $6. This is noted by the New York *Journal of Commerce* as another piece of evidence indicating that some of the concerns "selling standard products in trade-marked packages have enjoyed a marked ability to resist the general declining profits trend." The reasons for this situation seem simple enough to *The Journal of Commerce:*

Low-priced trade-marked products enjoy a marked stability of sales, especially when backed up with persistent advertising. Prices also vary seldom. On the other hand, costs, especially raw materials prices, are sharply lower, so that even with a moderately smaller volume of business, profits stay up or go higher.

Easily locate advertised brands . . .

You can get more help out of your telephone book than you may realize. Its classified pages, besides listing trades, list brands also. Under names like Enna Jettick, Ford, Kelvinator, you will find the nearest dealer. When you want a certain product, not something claimed to be just as good, use this handy "Where to Buy It" guide.

AMERICA TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES — BELL SYSTEM

CORPORATE
TRUST SHARES, *Accumulative Series*★

Endorsement . . . .

Large numbers of investors are holders of Corporate Trust Shares, Accumulative Series—investors who have purchased fixed investment trust shares because they offer diversification plus the convenience of the trust form of holding. Investors have purchased these *particular* Trust Shares because of their recognized Sponsorship and because they were created against a background of long experience. Their wide investor-acceptance constitutes a significant endorsement.

★*Also available in distributive type known as Series AA*

To holders of OLD SERIES

The issuance of the new series of Corporate Trust Shares has in no way lessened the investment strength and stability of the original series. The life of the original trust is for 25 years, of which 22 years have yet to run. Trust administration will continue as heretofore by the independent trustee, The Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

In creating the two new series, it has been the aim of the sponsors to add new and desirable features based on a long and successful experience in the fixed trust field.

Holders of the old series may exchange into shares of either of the new series. The exchange of shares of the old series for those of the new series is in no way compulsory or necessary in order to protect the interests of holders. Each holder may determine for himself after careful consideration whether or not he chooses to make the exchange.

Ask Your Investment House or Bank

ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH CORPORATION

This is one of a group of investment trusts sponsored by
ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH CORPORATION
120 Wall Street • New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EMILY POST

THE AUTHORITY ON MANNERS

is now presenting a series of fascinating radio talks on etiquette, entertaining, appointments of the dining-room, and various ways to make the entire home a more gracious place in which to live. These programs may be heard

Tuesdays and Thursdays
Over 56 Radio Stations

Mrs. Post's talks were so well received and so enthusiastically commented upon when they were given on Thursdays only, that the time has been extended to include both Tuesdays and Thursdays. You will enjoy listening to Mrs. Post's comments

On the Coast-to-Coast
General Electric
Home Circle Program

At 12 o'Clock Noon—Eastern Standard Time

Please refer to your local newspapers for programs of stations nearest you.

Mrs. Post's two most noted books, "Etiquette: The Blue Book of Social Usage," and "The Personality of a House: The Blue Book of Home Design and Decoration," are available at all bookstores—$4.00 each—or $4.18 a copy, post-paid, from Funk and Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York City.

CREATIVE WRITING
A Guide For Those Who Aspire To Authorship
By William Webster Ellsworth

The former president of the Century Company tells what his long experience as a publisher taught him about the things that make for success in literary work. He analyzes the success of more than ninety authors; covers the question of college training and the occupations that help toward authorship; etc. *Cloth. $2.00; by mail, $2.14.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

Lowell Thomas
THE RADIO VOICE OF
The Literary Digest

War correspondent, cowpuncher, editor, college professor, Arctic explorer, discoverer of "Lawrence of Arabia"; appointed by President Wilson as special representative to Europe during the War; accompanied the Prince of Wales on his India trip; has made over four thousand platform appearances—and is now engaged by the "Digest" exclusively to tell you what is happening throughout the world. Don't miss this fascinating personality.

NEW SCHEDULE
Every Night, Except Saturday and Sunday
(Unless Otherwise Specified)

WJZ	—New York City	6:45 E.S. Time
WBZ	—Boston	6:45 E.S. Time
WBZA	—Springfield, Mass.	6:45 E.S. Time
WBAL	—Baltimore	6:45 E.S. Time
KDKA	—Pittsburgh	6:45 E.S. Time
WHAM	—Rochester (Ex. Thurs.)	6:45 E.S. Time
WLW	—Cincinnati	6:45 E.S. Time
WMAQ	—Chicago	5:45 C.S. Time

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

aliphatic.—"D. S. B.," Lincoln, Nebr.—This word is an adjective used in chemistry to denote the source of different substances. Derived from the Greek *aleiphatos*, oil, fat, it means "obtained from fat; pertaining to or derived from fat." The correct pronunciation is *al''i-fat'ik—a's* as in *fat, i's* as in *habit*.

as it were.—"W. A.," Landing, N. J.—This expression has been in the language since 1386. It is a parenthetic phrase used to indicate that a word or statement is perhaps not formally exact, tho practically right.

Broceliande.—"J. A. Y.," North Hollywood, Calif.—This is the name of a mysterious forest noted in the annals of chivalry, which has been identified with the forest of Paimpont on the road between Rennes and Brest, France. Consult F. Bellamy, *La Forêt de Brecheliant*—the latter is the more popularly known form by which *Broceliande* is identified by the French. In romance literature, it is connected with Merlin and Vivian, and in the 17th century, it was the abode of the hermit Eon de l'Etoile.

cadet.—"C. McK.," Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.—This word may be pronounced either *ka-det'* (*a* as in *final*, *e* as in *get*), or (French) *ka''de'* (*a* as in *art*; *e* as in *prey*).

different.—"E. T.," Indianapolis, Ind.—In writing about this word, most purists have imagined vain things. *Different to* and *different from* are both in good usage, the first in England, the second in the United States. *Different from* dates from 1590 (Shakespeare, "Comedy of Errors"); *different to*, from Thomas Dekker, 1603; thereafter came the following: *Different against*, Heywood, 1624; *different than* in 1769. Then came a reversion to *different from* by Addison, 1711, with *different to* revived by Fielding, 1737, who was followed by Goldsmith with *different than* in 1769. *Different against* and *different with* are obsolete. As to which of the other phrases to use, everything depends upon the context.

don't.—"H. P. T.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—As a form of the third person singular, in the indicative mode, *don't* is erroneous. *Not* "She *don't* like him," but "She *doesn't* or *does not* like him"; *not* "He *don't* care to go," but "He *doesn't* or *does not* care to go." Altho *don't*, in the imperative mode, has been in use in English nearly two hundred and fifty years, it is a colloquial contraction. In his first comedy, "Love in a Wood," William Wycherley used "*Don't* speak so loud (act iii, sc. 2).

employee.—"I. C. K.," New York City.—This term is English and is applied to both male and female. *Employé* is French and masculine of which *employée* is the feminine.

fracas.—"H. G. S.," Chicago, Ill.—The plural of this word is formed regularly by the addition of *-es—fracases*.

genuflection.—"E. K. S.," Long Beach, Calif.—The correct pronunciation is *jen''yu-fleck'shan—e's* as in *get*, *u* as in *full*, *sh* as in *ship*, *a* as in *final*. This pronunciation is uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries, and by Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) the pronunciation indicated was *ji-niu-flek'shan—i* as in *police*, *iu* as *eu* in *feud*, *e* as in *get*, *sh* as in *ship*, *a* as in *final*.

gratis.—"F. M. K.," Clemson College, S. C.—The correct pronunciation is *gre'tis—e* as in *prey*, *i* as in *habit*. The pronunciation *gra'tis—a* as in *art*, *i* as in *hit*—tho frequently heard, is incorrect.

insofar.—"B. J. B.," Chicago, Ill.—We have no record of *insofar*, and doubt its usage, for, *so far* is correct, and in the phrase "*in* so far," the word *in* is redundant.

lackadaisical.—"P. H. V.," Dallas, Tex.—This is the preferred spelling of the word which means "affectedly pensive or sentimental; languishing; listless."

Lion of Judah, the.—"E. F.," New York City.—The "Lion of Judah" means that the lion is the emblem of strength and majesty. In *Genesis*, ch. xlix, verse 9, Judah is compared to a lion, and in the *Book of Revelation*, ch. v, verse 5, the Messiah is called the "Lion of the tribe of Juda."

modern.—"M. A. N.," Indianapolis, Ind.—Some persons deliberately adopt mispronunciations that they may be talked about, as *Mrs. Malaprop* did. There is no justification for "modren" as the pronunciation of *modern*, which is correctly pronounced *mod'ern* (*o* as in *not*, *e* as in *over*). Some Scottish people, who trill their *r's*, give the word a sound that approximates to that to which you refer, but it is merely a prolongation of the "r" and not a misplacement.

mumble-the-peg.—"A. M. B.," New York City.—This is the correct form of the term to which you refer. It is a boys' game played with a penknife which is tossed and flipped in various prescribed ways so as to stick in the ground, the player who fails in doing it being obliged to draw a peg out of the ground with his teeth. Variant spellings in use are *mumbly-peg* and *mumblety-peg*.

pajamas.—"B. N.," Baltimore, Md.—The preferred spelling in the United States is *pajamas*. The spelling used in England is *pyjamas*. In the transliteration of Oriental words, there is often little choice among several forms which have practically the same sound. Down to the middle of the nineteenth century, this word was spelled also *paijamahs, pigammahs, peijammahs, pie-jamahs, pyjamahs;* yet there are some persons who contend that usage does not simplify spelling.

pitches.—"C. H. C.," Dalton, Mass.—The word *pitches* has been in use in the language since 1542. It means an inclination, slope, or declivity.

realtor.—"W. S. P.," Baltimore, Md.—The correct pronunciation is *ri'al-tor* (or *-tor*, *o* as in *not*)—*i* as in *police*, *a* as in *final*, and *o* as in *senator*.

same, similar.—"A. F.," Syracuse, N. Y.—*Same* is often used where *similar* is the proper word. *Sameness* is absolute identity; *similarity*, mere likeness, or relative identity. A gale blowing to-day with a velocity of 60 miles an hour is *similar* to, but is not the *same* as, one that blew with a velocity of 60 miles one year ago, altho it has the *same* amount of velocity.

seeded.—"J. H. L.," Galveston, Tex.—The meaning of *seeded* in the examples cited is "having grown to maturity"; hence, matured players, or, perhaps in the mind of the writer, players overmatured or that have run to seed.

telescope.—The Lexicographer owes to Mr. WILLIAM CLARKSON, of Detroit, Mich., the following: "You may be interested if I quote from an old book I have: 'Reflections Upon Ancient and Modern Learning,' by William Wotten, B.D., printed in 1694. *Chapter XV:* 'Of several Instruments invented by the Moderns, which helped to advance Learning':—'The Imperfections of Distance are remedied in a great Measure by Telescopes; whose chief Use, that comes under our Consideration, is to discern the Stars, and other celestial Bodies.

"'To find out the first Inventor of these sorts of Glasses, it will be necessary to learn who first found out the Properties of Convex and Concave Glasses in the Refraction of Light. Dr. Plot has collected a great deal concerning F. Bacon, in his Natural History of Oxfordshire; which seems to put it out of doubt that he knew that great Objects might appear little, and small Objects appear great; that distant Objects would seem near, and near Objects seem afar off, by different Applications of Convex and Concave Glasses; upon the Credit of which Authorities, Mr. Molineux (*Dioptric*, pp. 256-8) attributes the Invention of Spectacles to this learned Friar, the Time to which their earliest use may be traced, agreeing very well with the Time in which he lived; but how far F. Bacon went we know not. So that we must go into Holland for the first Inventors of these excellent Instruments, and there they were first found out by one Zacharias Joannides (*Borellus de vero Inventore Telescopii*, p. 30), a Spectacle-maker (*ibid*, p. 35) of Middleburgh in Zeland; in 1590 (*ibid*, p. 30) he presented a Telescope of Two Glasses to Prince Maurice, and another to Arch-Duke Albert, the former of whom apprehending that they might be of great Use in War, desired him to conceal his Secret. For this Reason, his Name was so little known, that neither Des Cartes (*Dioptric*) nor Gerhard Vossius (*De scientiis Methemat.*, p. 70) had ever heard any thing of him, when they attributed the Invention of Telescopes to Jacobus Metius of Alkmaer. However, it taking Air, Galileo Galilei took the hint, and made several telescopes, by which making Observations upon heavenly Bodies, he got himself immortal Honour. . . .'

"I think we can agree it sounds reasonably true that secrecy would be demanded, and its use in warfare predicted, as judging by our own times, our useful inventions are used to benefit mankind, while on the other hand, they are used for mankind's destruction."

tier.—"J. A. C.," Chicago, Ill.—One of the definitions of the noun *tier* is: "A rank or row in a series of things placed one above another." Examples present themselves readily—a *tier* of seats in a theater or stadium. Not quite so common but equally correct is the usage of the word in such a sentence as "the stories of the Empire State Building rise, *tier* on *tier*, to a height of 1,248 feet." Such an application of the word is liberal. Here the phrase *tier on tier* serves to intensify the idea of height expressed mathematically in figures.

zid, zhid.—The Lexicographer has received the following from Mr. Leo K. Mader, of Muscoda, Wis.: "The Slav word *zheed* (*zhid*) is derived from the German-Yiddish *Jid* (High-German: *Jude*; German-Jewish *Jüd—u* as in French *rue*—all meaning *Jew*, none of them means 'having a sheen; glistening; shining'). The word *Yid* (or *Jude*, or *Jüd*, or *zheed*) all are derived, of course, from the Hebrew 'Juda.' The *J* in the above words is pronounced like the English *Y*; therefore: *Jid=Yeed; Jude=Yoodeh; Jüd=Yüd*."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONTENTS

THE LITERARY DIGEST
for JANUARY 23, 1932

VOLUME 112 NUMBER 4

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Devils Busy in Our Pacific "Paradise" 3
Telling Tokyo Where We Stand 5
Theodore Roosevelt's Bigger Job 6
Flourishing the Economy Ax 7
More Than Half a Billion Asked for Naval Increase 8
Topics in Brief 9

FOREIGN COMMENT

Chancellor Bruening's Reparations Bomb . . 10
The Age of Glut 11
Fascism's Balilla 12

LETTERS AND ART

Rivera—Greatest Mexican Painter 13
The Cover 14
Berlin's Literary Exchange 14
"Blackguards" Rout the Devil 15
Miss Ferber Explains 15

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

The Drive Against Dirt 16
The Way Out of the Debauch 17
British "Arrogance" Not in Need of Prayer . 17
If Not Union, Perhaps Cooperation 18
New Vistas: Poem 18
Atheists as Criminals 18

CURRENT POETRY

On the Shore 19
Bread Line 19
In Memory of Vachel Lindsay 19
The Symbol 19
Earthy Things 19
Elemental 19
Coyote 19

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Man's Blame for Epidemics 22
The Lost Art of Biting Pictures 22
Lantern Images in Space 26
Curing Disease With Artificial Fever 26
The Busy Photoelectric Tube 30

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Hunting Bear With T. R. and Uncle Holt . 32
Another Way to Make Jobs 35
The Supreme Court Says Good-by to Its Nestor 36

MOTORING AND AVIATION

What the Automobile Manufacturers Offer You 38
Shall We Water Our Coal? 41

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Mysteries of 1932 42
Not the Worst Depression 45
Advantages of Trade-Marked Products 45

MISCELLANEOUS

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair 46
The Spice of Life 48

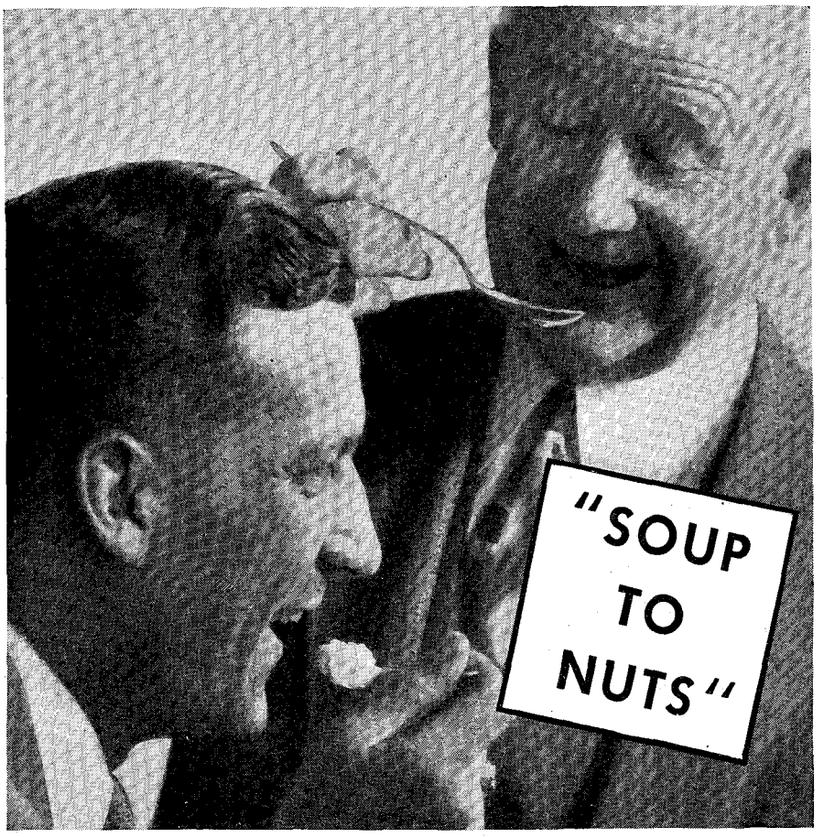
Information for Subscribers

TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance; $2.25, six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, $6.60 a year; $3.30, six months, 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, $5.00 a year.

Semiannual Indexes will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

Instructions for *renewal*, *discontinuance* or *change of address* should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given.

THE LITERARY DIGEST title is registered in U. S. Patent Office, and in Foreign Countries. PUBLIC OPINION, New York, and CURRENT OPINION, New York, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST. (Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office.)



They Eat Everything Without Indigestion

BOB SMITH and Harry Brown used to eat lunch together every day. Their friends poked fun at them because they had "fussy stomachs." But if they ate many of the foods they really liked best, they suffered with indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, acidity and gas.

Then Bob discovered Tums, the delightful new candy-like antacid mint that prevents and relieves indigestion. He was quick to tell Harry about the wonderful results. Now they laughingly say, "Soup to nuts—we eat everything.

One day it's hamburger, the next it's mince pie. Favorite foods such as hot biscuits, cabbage, onions, coffee bring no bad after effects." They enjoy smoking a lot more, too, because there is no fear of discomfort.

Almost everyone (about 7 out of every 10 Americans) is at times distressed by indigestion due to wrong food combinations, hurried eating, nervous strain, excessive smoking, etc. When some favorite food distresses you or some other cause brings on that burning sourness or that nauseating gassy fullness, simply eat three or four Tums after meals—often one is enough.

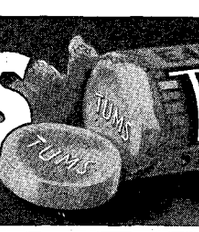
GET 2 ROLLS FREE

Thousands of people are buying Tums *in the convenient $1.00 box containing 12 rolls—thus getting 2 rolls free.*

You'll like Tums. These delightfully refreshing antacid mints are so much more agreeable and handy than old-fashioned disagreeable preparations. Always carry Tums in pocket or purse. Get a roll at any drug store—only 10c.

TUMS ARE ANTACID . . . NOT A LAXATIVE. For a laxative, use the safe, dependable Vegetable corrective NR (NATURE'S REMEDY). Only 25c.

TUMS FOR THE TUMMY



EAT LIKE CANDY
ONLY 10¢

P.S. Sweeten the Stomach and You Sweeten the Breath

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Excuse These Tears.—There's something sort of pathetic about a horsefly sitting on the radiator of a truck.—*Malteaser.*

Decimal System.—HE—"There are several things I can always count on."

SHE—"What are they?"

HE—"My fingers."—*Wampus.*

Try Sleeping in a Draft.—We may be wrong, but our thought is that more persons would pronounce Tsitsihar correctly if the war had come in hay-fever time.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Gleam in the East.—"Have you noticed any signs of better business?"

"Yes, the people who couldn't pay their bills are starting to promise."—*Legion Weekly.*

When the Dove Coos.—MAGISTRATE (to woman involved in matrimonial dispute)—"Did you and your husband quarrel on Friday night?"

WIFE—"And the next day pay day! Certainly not!"—*Wall Street Journal.*

And Drive Out.—The tourist rushed into the village shop. "I want a quart of oil, some petrol, a couple of spark-plugs, a five-gallon can, and four pie tins."

"All right," replied the enterprising clerk, "and you can assemble 'er in the back room if you want to."—*Illinois Central Magazine.*

Knows Her Chronology.—STREET-CAR CONDUCTOR—"How old are you, my little girl?"

LITTLE BOSTON GIRL—"If the corporation doesn't object, I'd prefer to pay full fare and keep my own statistics."—*Beanpot.*

Fugue in Seven Sharps.—BLINKS—"I hear you and your neighbor are on the outs. What happened?"

JINKS—"Well, my kids are taking music lessons, and the other day he sent over an ax with a note saying, 'Try this on your piano!'"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Compliment to Her Hosts.—Our recent anecdote about the child who rendered the second line of the Lord's Prayer: "Hollywood be Thy name" has brought to us, from Mrs. C. M. R., a story which is new to us if not to all of our readers:

A little girl from Boston whose name was Halliwell was spending the night with the Cabots. She knelt at Mrs. Cabot's knee to say her evening prayer.

"Our Father Who art in heaven," the little one began devoutly, "Cabot be Thy name."

"What? That is not right, dear!" said the startled lady.

"Oh," said the child, "of course at home I say, 'Halliwell be Thy name,' but here I thought it more polite to say 'Cabot.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Brief Bereavement.—Girls certainly do regret losing their youth—unless they pick up another one immediately.—*Juggler.*

New Pedestrian Peril.—SCOTS GANGSTER—"Na, then, Laddie, ye'd better pay up, or I'll be taking ye for a—a walk."—*The Humorist (London).*

Out of Practise.—WIFE—"'Ere you are, just 'ome after doin' two years for arson, and now you can't even make the kitchen fire draw!"—*Passing Show.*

Copyright, 1932, by LIFE Publishing Company

Ex-Phone Girl: "The number has been changed!"
—"Life."

Try 'Em Cold in a Churchyard.—"What silly question is he asking now?"

"Oh, he wants to know if you can get a barking cough eating hot dogs."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Boosting the Delicatessen.—BUTLER (to new cook)—"Mind you, I'm not saying anything about your cooking—but there's been a terrible run on cheese and biscuits in the dining-room to-night!"—*The Humorist (London).*

When Stars Clash.—It seems that when the Crown Prince of the Royal Family of Barrymores was appearing on Broadway in the stage production of "Hamlet," J—— C—— occupied a stage box at one of the matinee performances.

It is quite a well-known fact that Miss C—— on all her excursions into the public limelight is not only seen but heard—and this particular afternoon proved no exception to the rule.

John Barrymore hadn't been on the stage five minutes when he knew J—— C—— was in the audience. But he didn't acknowledge her presence until the end of the performance when, in making his customary curtain speech, he bowed in the direction of Miss C——'s box and said:

"And, in conclusion, may I take this opportunity to thank Miss J—— C—— for the privilege of co-starring with her this afternoon?"—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Early Beginner.—Abraham Lincoln was born in a house which he helped his father to build.—*Bainbridge (N. Y.) paper.*

Real Bootleg at Last.—
WINE FLAVOR BRICKS
Made of genuine cowhide, $8.95.
—*Santa Rosa (Calif.) paper.*

Tickled Pink.—At church last Sunday, Mr. B——, the choir leader sang: "I May Not Pass This Way Again" to the delight of the congregation.—*Vermont paper.*

Exit Mr. Cupid.—Grocery and meat market with loving rooms; no competition, a bargain quick sale; leaving town.—*San Antonio Light.*

But It Really Was Risky.—One of the model boys of our home is a young lad who was killed when he was only nine years of age.—*New York American.*

ertainly a old reeption.—A menaing glane from the adjutant indiated to the aller that the time had ome to be bowed out.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Maybe Wore a Raincoat.—Finally, concealing my clothes in the various mysterious recesses of an impressive carved and painted, gilded wardrobe, I went out to the Kunstlerhaus, on the Lenbachplatz, for dinner.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Relations Beware.—Sprinkle on the shelves a mixture of half borax and half sugar. This will poison every aunt that finds it.—*Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.*

Frequent Casualty.—F—— W——, Mrs. K—— W——, his wife, and Mrs. G—— W——, his mother-in-law, were released from the Hazard hospital where they had been taken after being overcome by social gas in their home Saturday night.—*Asbury Park Press.*

Hold More Pickles and Sundaes.—A half-inch taller, 1.21 pounds heavier, and considerably stronger is the Barnard College freshman girl of this year than her elder sister of 10 years ago. Statistics to prove the contention are these, issued today by Professor Agnes Wayman, head of the department of physical education:

Miss 1931:

Height 64.33 inches; weight 124.18 pounds; grip 70.69 pounds; lunch capacity 192 cubic inches.

Miss 1921:

Height 63.79 inches; weight 122.97 pounds; grip 57.11 pounds; lunch capacity 179 cubic inches.—*Portland (Me.) Telegram.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED